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19

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

VOL. XIX NO. 181— BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

FLOOD HAVOC IN MALVAN AND MYMENSINGH

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS IN BOMBAY

Gandhiji Arrives In City To-day

MOMENTOUS DELIBERATIONS

All the arrangements for the forthcoming meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. are now complete. From inquiries made in Congress circles it appears that both the meetings promise to be momentous as regards the attendance of members and the importance of the issues to be discussed.

Some of the A. I. C. C. members from Bengal and some other provinces are already in Bombay and many more are expected to come to-day (Monday) and to-morrow.

GANDHIJI TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Gandhiji is arriving this morning by the Gujerat Mail with his party which includes Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, one of the General Secretaries and two more members of the Working Committee viz. Sjts. Mahadev Desai and Jamnalal Bajaj. Dr. Sayed Mahmud another General Secretary is also expected to-day. Dr. Ansari Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Bajaj, and others an expected by to-morrow.

Besides the Javeri Villa near the Bombay Central Station two more Halls have been acquired in the vicinity of the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya Hall where prominent members of the A. I. C. C. will be lodged. Seating arrangements at the Mahabir Vidyalaya Hall are now in progress and will be complete in a day. Sale of visitors' tickets is briskly going on.

INVENTOR EDISON SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, August 1.

New York.—Inventor Edison is critically ill.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE MILLS

Several Converted Into Printing Presses

The following extract from the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" dated July 2nd will be read with interest:—

"A large textile Mill in the Blackburn district has been acquired by Arnold and Co., Art Publishers, and the textile machinery will be scrapped. Several factories in North-East Lancashire have been converted to printing establishments, the glass roofs proving very suitable for the purpose."

SERANGS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Resolution Of Bombay Union

BOMBAY, August 2.

At a recent meeting of deck serangs, held in the Hall of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, they resolved to abide strictly by the principle of the annual rotation of service and pledged themselves to carry out this resolution by all constitutional means. The object of getting every serang discharged after two months' service is to distribute evenly all available employment, which is reduced by about 450 ships employing about 15 to 20 thousand Indian crew having been laid up in European ports in consequence of trade depression. The seamen also resolved to bring this to the notice of the employers concerned, ship-officers and the shipping office for necessary action.—A.P.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN MYMENSINGH

—:o:—

River Brahmaputra's Unprecedented Rise.

10 MILES AREA UNDER WATER

Crops Totally Destroyed: Paddy Stores Washed Away.

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 1.

Flood this year throughout the district are abnormal and are most destructive in their extensiveness.

The Brahmaputra has risen by another three inches with the result that the highest level that of 1878 has been exceeded by twelve inches.

10 MILES AREA UNDER WATER.

The entire eastern bank from north to south to a distance of about 10 miles is under water.

There is hardly a house which is not submerged and standing crops have been totally destroyed.

PADDY STORES WASHED AWAY.

Stores of paddy have been washed away and cattle are dying in large numbers.

No markets can be held in the affected area and even the barest necessaries of life are not obtainable.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN MALVAN

—:o:—

Number Of River-Side Villages Washed Away

7 LIVES LOST : THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS

A number of telegrams from Malvan and other places in Ratnagiri District give the details of the havoc that the floods have wrought in those places. Hundreds of riverside villages have been washed away as a result of continuous floods. The damage to property is colossal. One telegram says:—

"Sajekot Creek, Masura, Chinda, Bhagwantgad, Bandiwadas Koll, Waigani, Maldi, Hadi, Tondwalli, Ashra, losting 740 houses.

"Deobag Creek, Karli, Deebag, Dewli, Amberi, Kalsa, Dhampur, lost 165 houses.

7 PERSONS DEAD.

"7 Lives lost", thuosands homeless, many without provisions, estimated loss nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, collecting information, local Committee formed."

Very soon meetings are to be called all over Bombay and relief arranged for the homeless.

BOMBAY PROTESTS AGAINST ARREST OF "M. N. ROY" AND COMRADES

—:o:—

Street Demonstrations And Mass Meetings In The City

"WORKING-CLASS WILL CARRY ON STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE"

"Protest Day" against the arrest of "M. N. Roy," the Nowjawans and the Labour leaders was arranged on Sunday. The volunteers of the Nowjawan Bharat Sabha and those of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and of the other Labour organisations in the city held more than 200 street-corner meetings all over the city. They attracted a good many citizens and workers.

A short sketch of "M. N. Roy's" life was distributed free all over the mill area as well as in the city by the volunteers of the Sabha, who paraded the streets of Bombay since early morning with cars bearing the inscription "Long Live M. N. Roy," "Long Live Revolution," "Long Live Free India," etc. About Rs. 100 were collected by them for the defence of "M.N. Roy" and other Labour leaders.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS.

A mass meeting of the workers of Bombay was held at Lal Baug Maidan at 4 p.m. under the auspices of the T.U.C., the Red Flag Union, the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, several Labour associations in the city and the Nowjawan Bharat Sabha. Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, the President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was in the Chair.

SOLIDARITY OF INDIAN WORKING CLASS.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Kandalkar said that they had met together at the Lal Maidan with a view to show solidarity of the Indian working class with the ideology and principles of the working class movement as advocated by Comrade "M.N. Roy." He said that "Roy" whose arrest they had met to condemn was responsible for the foundation of real working class movement in this country. Besides this he had helped other oppressed masses in the colonial countries. In case, it was real "Roy" then it was the duty of the Indian working class to force the hands of the Government to get him released by strong organisation.

After Mrs. Dange, Laljee Pendse, V.H. Joshi and several others had addressed the meeting, the workers marched into a process-

(Continued on page 5).

MAHATMA'S DEPARTURE FOR LONDON

A Denial By Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD. Aug. 2.

The Associated Press is authorised to contradict the statement published in the Press that Mahatma Ganchi has finally decided to sail for England on the 15th August.

His visit to London is still uncertain; nor is it also correct as published in the Press that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay will accompany him as constitutional adviser.—A.P.

"I AM MORE OF A REFORMER THAN A POLITICIAN"

Gandhiji Opens Temple For Untouchables

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

"I take thousand times greater interest in my work as reformer than in politics", declared Mahatma Gandhi opening the temple belonging to the family of Sir M. Chinubhai to "untouchables" this evening.

He said that he did not regard politics to be of such great importance as to regard service to the "untouchables" as of inferior character.—A. P.

Official Denial Of Mussolini's Invitation To Gandhiji.

LONDON, August 1.

Rome.—It is officially denied that Sgr. Mussolini has invited Mahatma Gandhi.—Reuter.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 1.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned here to-day after interviewing the Chief Commissioner at Nathiangali.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi returned here to-day after vising Kohat and Bannu. At Bannu he held consultations with local Congressmen about the alleged repressive policy of the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.—A.P.

"I AM A SOCIALIST."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's New Tune.

WILL BE FIRST TO MEET "M. N. ROY"

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 1.

The Local Congress Committee celebrated Tilak Jayanti to-day. The Collector refused to modify his order under Sec. 144 and so no procession was taken out in the City. A procession was organised in the Civil Lines which started at 7-30 a.m. from Dr. Murarilal's bungalow terminating at the Sarsaiya Ghat where a meeting was held and Mr. B. Narain Prasad Arora presided. After the Flag Song and some poems in memory of Lokmanya, Maulana Hasrat Mohani delivered a stirring speech. He said:

"I am a humble disciple of the Great Tilak and had been his co-worker". Tilak, he said, was the greatest statesman of India. He then referred to the frivolous prosecutions launched against prominent Youth Leaguers assuring his whole support to the Youth Movement if any attempt was made to crush it.

Continuing he Maulana said that he was a Socialist and would be the first to interview "Mr. M. N. Roy" when he came here.

Dr. Murarilal and Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena paid glowing tributes to the memory of Lokmanya Tilak.

Mr. Narain Prasad Arora appealed to the audience to enrol themselves as Congress members and volunteers and do constructive work.

Mr. G. G. Jog then addressed meeting for few minutes.

SAFEGUARDS MUST BE SCRAPPED, DEMAND LIBERALS

—:o:—

Support Claim Of Nationlist Muslims To Be Represented At R. T. C.

FEDERATION CONCLUDES BOMBAY SESSION

The admission that the Indian Liberals who attended the last session of the Round Table Conference against the mandate of the country agreed to safeguards in the new constitution which on their return to India they found were absolutely unacceptable to the country was made by Sir Phiroze Sethna at the open session of the National Liberal Federation of India held in the Sir C. J. Hall on Sunday noon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided.

POLICE AT ENTRANCE.

The session was fairly well attended but the public galleries were empty. Curiously enough a large posse of policemen were posted at the entrance to the Hall for the reason that the organisers, it is alleged, feared hostile demonstrations.

The burden of the speeches made on the occasion was that the Liberals had done right in going to London to attend the first session of the R. T. Conference and India had achieved much by the first Round Table talks.

R. T. C. REPRESENTATION

A long string of 21 resolutions were passed by the Conference and the one relating to the next session of the R. T. Conference expressed gratification that the Indian National Congress will be represented at the next session and appealed to the Viceroy to remove, instead of increasing, the inequalities of representation in the Conference by inviting an adequate number of Nationalist Mussalmans and representatives of Burma opposed to separation from India and Indians representing labour and agricultural classes.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Striking speeches were made on the resolution regarding Defence and one speaker said that the heavy military expenditure was responsible for starving the nation-building departments and that the expenditure must be reduced. The resolution passed on the subject expressed the opinion that Defence should be a reserved subject under the Viceroy during a transitional period, its duration should be fixed by statute and provision should be made for a definite scheme of Indianisation of the army.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS.

As regards the safeguards the Federation expressed the opinion that the "Governor-General's special powers" should be confined to cases where there is a break-down of the constitution by reason of serious disturbance of the peace likely to involve the country as a whole. It disapproved of the "safeguards" proposed at the last Round Table Conference vesting power in the Viceroy to override the Finance Minister in the matter of exchange and currency, borrowing and budgetary arrangements. It also regretted the policy pursued by the Government with regard to the exchange resulting in frittering away the gold resources of the country.

The Federation rejected the proposal of conferring equal trading rights to non-nationals and Europeans and expressed the opinion that the future Government of India should have complete freedom to take measures for promotion of basic trades and industries.

EXCITED DISCUSSION.

The proceedings of the session were rendered very lively after tea-interval when the resolution on the communal question was reached. All the previous resolutions were adopted without division but this one excited keen controversy and opposition.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad moved that separate electorates must be done away with or in the alternative they should not be maintained beyond a fixed term of years. He said that he stood for joint electorates but for the sake of presenting a united front at the next Round Table Conference he would agree to a compromise of maintaining separate electorates for a fixed number of years only. Self-Government without communal unity, he opined, was not worth an hour's purchase.

"MILITANT" LIBERALS ON THE SCENE.

The militant section of the Liberals opposed the clause which agreed to separate electorates even for a fixed period as they held that separate electorates were definitely anti-national. The Liberals, they said, should not join hands with reactionary forces but help the National Muslims in their demand for joint electorates. Nothing but joint electorates should be the basis of the new constitution and separate electorates must be given a burial immediately.

An amendment moved by Rao Bahadur Kale and seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar deleting the clause and expressing the opinion that separate electorates should be done away with and there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minorities was put to vote and passed by an overwhelming majority.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The seven hours' session was concluded after a short speech by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President, which he devoted to replying to the attack made against him by a certain newspaper that he had disapproved of almost every decision reached at the last Round Table Conference. He said that he recognised that the situation now was delicate and the greatest care and moderation must be observed in the presentation of their case and the utterance of their criticisms. But he parted company with those who thought that even at such a preliminary stage they should allow themselves to be overwhelmed by a sense of the difficulties of the situation and therefore hesitate—not on any ground that is dishonourable but out of consideration of highest patriotism—and refrain from speaking out their mind. He should have been guilty of misleading the Federation had he not given expression to his honest belief of what he thought was the right thing for the Federation to do.

COURAGE SAFER THAN PRUDENCE.

He recalled the words of Sir Austin Chamberlain who said some years ago "Now and then there comes a moment when courage is safer than prudence when some great act of faith touching the heart and stirring the emotions of men can achieve miracles that no act of statesmanship can achieve". The speak-

(Continued on page 7).

HOW PEOPLE ARE COERCED TO PAY LAND REVENUE

Serious Allegations Against Mysore Officialdom

PEASANTS' LEADER UNDER ARREST

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Aug. 1.

Severe coercive measures in collecting land revenue are reported from Shikarpur Taluka in Mysore State. On the 24th ultimo the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent with 100 Reserve Police entered Hirejambur, small village consisting 420 souls. They fired in the air while entering the village. Thirty carts were summoned from Shiralkop and attached articles were loaded.

The iron sheets on the houses were removed and attached in pouring rain. Agricultural implements were also attached. The authorities prohibited the Peasants Conference fixed for the 26th ultimo under the presidentship of Mr. Tatacharya Sharma. Mr. Tatacharya was summoned by officials and was promised 50 per cent remission for the rice lands. On this assurance Mr. Tatacharya asked the people to pay 50 per cent. revenue.

PEASANT LEADER ARRESTED.

While payment was going on Mariswami Hiremath, the leader of peasants, was arrested in Shiralkop after being taken about half a mile away from the village. Warrants against four persons, two of them being members of the Mysore Representative Assembly are pending 64 Forfeiture notices have been issued.

Meetings, National Flag Songs, Bulletins are prohibited. Great sensation prevails. Hiremath is taken to Shikarpur.

LAND FORFEITED.

In Bilgi Village of Siddapur Taluka Ramachandra Subrao Pai paid all revenue excepting that suspended for lands in the favoured area, but the officers said that suspension was not for big landholders like Mr. Pai and attached pepper wroth about Rs. 300. In addition they have forfeited one of his lands and have fixed the auction sale on 6 the instant. Numerous such cases are reported.

A letter written by the President, Taluka Congress Committee, Kumta, to the Collector of Karwar bringing to his notice certain breach of the truce has been refused by Mr. S. Aminuddin, Collector, in the capacity of District Magistrate on the plea that the court fee stamp of annas eight has not been attached.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall, at 6 p.m. to-day, (Monday), to give support to the communal settlement arrived at the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi will preside.

Mr. M. C. Chagla' Khan Faizullah Khan Abbasi, B.A. of Bannu, Dr. M. H. Gour, Dr. Abdus Salam, Mr. Sherwani, Moulana Zahid ul Qadri, Moulana Obaidullah and others will speak. Al are invited to attend.

King George Wins £10 In Yacht Race

LONDON Aug. 1.

King George won £10 today at Cowes in his yacht "Britannia" third in the big yacht race. His Majesty the King played a large part in directing "Britannia," occasionally giving active assistance with ropes as the crew got the yacht in full racing train.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
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Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:- Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/- as security. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD. 8/2. Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—Experienced FITTER FOREMAN for Weaving and Dyeing Mills. Apply Box No. 1091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5584

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES—STATION MASTERS. SIGNALLERS. Remit Rupee One for Selection form. SUPDT., RAILWAY DUTIES & TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, DELHI.
A R5585

WANTED—AGENTS on reliable terms for our Congress Certified Swadeshi piece-goods. Made on hand-looms. Apply to THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut.
A R5582

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. DUTIES, DELHI.
A R5581

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN or HINDU, experienced Graduate to work as Head Master, and trained Teachers. Apply sharp stating qualifications. past experience. Second language and minimum salary expected, to The SECRETARY Madresa-E-Islamia, Banva, (Kathiawar).
A 3327

WANTED—Superintendent of Agents, District Organisers and Ordinary Agents on Rs. 150 per month or below with other allowances to introduce our famous Co-operative Insurance and Investment scheme of Rs. 2 per month limited to Rs. 100 only. Apply, THE ALL INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD., PATNA.
3292

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One B. A. L. T. or C. T. (with Sanskrit and Mathematics) to teach High School Classes. Pay Rs. 70—5—80. Men with required qualifications need only apply to the DEWAN, DHAR STATE, immediately with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
A 3337

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organizers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Govt. Bunglow, No. 8, Queens Road. Next to Bombay Presidency Radio Club. Near Churchgate Station, of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, etc., etc.
T

WANTED—AGENCIES for any article of Indian Manufacture for Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan. Proprietor now in Bombay; can discuss terms. Write Box No. 1092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5586

Books & Stamps.

INTERESTING FRENCH BOOKS in English. Attractive subjects. Our detail list will interest you. Posted free. BHATTACHARYA & CO., 159, Muktaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPERS, WIRELESS-PAPERS, Magazines, Fashion-papers, Novels, Childrenbooks, Racebooks, Birthdaycards, Diaries, Astrology, Palmistry, Numberology, Dreambooks, Poultrybooks. KING CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R5587

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhulcshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

GLIDING (Motorless aeroplane flying) season will start from October onwards and those wishing to learn same, please apply "INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION," Post Box 928.
E R5567

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A new or very little used STEAM ENGINE of about 1000 H.P. Send full particulars to Box No. 1089, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 3330

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

AMERICAN COTTON FORECASTS—"Sunrise Weekly", issued every Saturday, contains Race Tips, Full next week's Special Figures and Monday, Tuesday, Strong Doubling for Rupee one only! Our Rupees Five worth guaranteed one Figure given free! Last "Weekly" gave five figures right! Our daily one cent per cent "Certainty" Rupees Ten! One Special Figure with Safeside Rupees Five! Last week clients made huge profits as our Special Certainty was four days right! Proof for truth of advertisement refer "Bombay Chronicle"! Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R5588

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

The TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To declare a Dividend on First and Second Preference Shares.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the appointment of Sir Padamji Ginwala, Kt., Bar-at-Law, as a Director of the Company.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 14th August, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
JEHANGIR R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1931.
3336

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 3rd instant, at 11 O'clock. (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st August, 1931.
3339

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, at 11-0 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1931, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 11th August, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing agents.
Calcutta,
The 1st August, 1931.
3343

NOTICE

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL MERCHANTS that Mr. M. A. SHAKOOR PATEL is no longer representing us so kindly do not give him advances. We will not be responsible for the advances given in spite of this Notice.

D BHAGWANDAS & CO.
3343

Legal Notices

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 8030 of 1931.

Messrs. BISSENDAYAL. DAYARAM, a Mercantile firm, carrying on business at No. 5, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.
versus.
MOHSINBHOY A. KARACHIWALLA, C/o. Messrs. H. Adamally & Bros., 277, Nag Devi Street, Bombay. Last date for entering appearance, 8th August, 1931. Before the Registrar, for Rs. 1361|3|6.

BY Order,
H. S. MORE.
Deputy Registrar.
Court of Small Causes,
Calcutta,
The 29th July, 1931.
3342

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 268 of 1931.

HUKUMCHAND RAMBHAGAT, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
(1.) SHEOPRATAP BHAGATRAMJI, (2.) RAMNARAYEN BHAGATRAMJI, (3.) LACHHIMINARAYEN SHEOPRATAP, (4.) RAMESHWARDAS SHEOPRATAP, (5.) DHANRAJ RAMNARAYEN, (6.) SOJPAL RAMNARAYEN, carrying on family business as Merchants at Calcutta in the name of Bhagatram Sheopratap and until lately in Bombay in the name of Sheopratap Ramnarayen Defendants.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God etc.,
Attachment of moveable property in possession of third party under O.XXI R.46 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To,
The SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Whereas the plaintiffs abovenamed have applied for execution of the decree dated the 8th day of July, 1931, by attachment of the moneys of the abovenamed defendants Bombay firm of Shivpratap Ramnarayen but in the possession of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and specified in the list hereto.

NOW WE COMMAND you to cause to be made known in manner provided in this behalf by the Code of Civil Procedure that the said East India Cotton Association Ltd., is prohibited from giving over the said moneys or any part thereof until further order to the said defendants abovenamed.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Esquire Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 20th day of July, 1931.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H.A. VAKIL,
The 20th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHHODDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

LIST.

The deposit made by the defendants Bombay firm of Shivpratap Ramnarayen, lying with the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and payable to the withinnamed defendants by the said Association subject to the liens of the said Association and its members.
3340.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the copy of the Will of JOSHI PURSHOTTAM DEVSHANKER, late a Commission Agent of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, limited until the original will or an authenticted copy thereof if produced .....Deceased.
(1.) JOSHI UMIYASHANKER KHEMRAM, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Saver in Idar State and (2) JOSHI DAMODAR JIVRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Munim, in the employ of Lalji Lakhmidas, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of PROBATE.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-Third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
The 25th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3341

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.
PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH & another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHANKERNATH BALAKNATH & others .. Defendants.
and
KUNVER GIRJESHWAR SARANGSINGH .. Plaintiff to counter-claim.
vs.
BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH & others . Defendants to counter-claim.
and
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co. .... Applicants.
and
PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH & another. ..... Clients.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and clients in the lands and premises at Walkeshwar Banganga, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 5th day of March, 1931, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 16th March, "Bombay Samachar" on 7th and 16th April, and "Dnyan Prakash" on 7th and 15th April 1931, will be proceeded with on the premises at Walkeshwar Banganga on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 15th day of July, 1931.
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay
3338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1740 OF 1930.

Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT, a firm and Others ... ... Plaintiffs.
(versus).
BHAGATRAMJI SHANKERDAS and Others Defendents.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved on the 13th August, 1931, at 11-15 A.M. (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard on the part of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

(A) For an Order for Decree absolute for sale of the immoveable properties situated at Calcutta, Lillooah and Cawnpore and more particularly described in the Schedule A annexed to the Preliminary Decree herein, dated the 17th day of December, 1930.
(B) That the Plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3 (Ramgopal Ramrikh Pandya and Govindram Harsamal Lohja) be given liberty to bid at the said sale and in the event of the said plaintiffs being declared the purchasers of the said properties at such sale to set off the purchase price against the whole claim of the said plaintiffs under the preliminary decree herein dated the 17 day of December, 1930.
and (C) For costs.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1931.
(Sd.) MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Registered, this 2nd day of July, 1931.)

To,
BHAGATRAMJI SHENKERDAS, Esq.,
SHEOPRATAP BHAGATRAMJI, Esq.,
RAMNARAYEN BHAGATRAMJI, Esq.
RAMESHWARDAS SHEOPRATAP, Esq.,
DHANRAJ RAMNARAYEN, Esq.,
TEJPAL RAMNARAYEN, Esq.
Defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

N. B.:—A copy of the affidavit of Prahladrai Ramjidas solemnly affirmed on 2nd day of July, 1931, will be used in support of the said application.
3335

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers:—By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Elgin Leather Works of Esplanade Road.

1 Case Nickel and Bright Gilt locks and handle plates and rings.
1 Case Polished sanded and N. P. Locks and plates, tray rests and light and heavy kit frames.
1 Case Nut and L. C. Case Hides.
1 Case Shoe Trees.
1 Case Trunks, Visit and attache cases and hat cases, and Durata Studded half and long soles and heels (rubber).
1 Case Luggage saddle, Leather girths and Traces.
1 Case Beval willow, box and sports calf.
1 Crate Lunch cases, school attache and suit cases.
1 Case Meltonian boot polish and Mars Oil.
By order of the Bank concerned: 40 Cases washing soap.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE

Sale of Properties at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED sine die.
BENNETT & CO.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

BETTER BABIES' and MOTHERS' CLINIC

Nurse Eleanor (C. M. B. Mothercraft Training Society) will open her clinic from August 3rd at EMPIRE AUTOMOBILE BUILDING, opposite Charni Road Station.
Hours 10 to 12-30
Telephone 24572.
Special study of problems of delicate children and expectant and nursing mothers on the lines set down by Sir Frederick Truby King. Fees moderate.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Parabatipur, N. B. R. Bengal.

Amusements.

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.
DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
SAT. SUN. and FRIDAY: MATINEES at 3 P.M.
Love! Laughs. Songs and Sirens Funny, Frisky Farce!

"LET'S GO NATIVE"

Starring:
JACK OAKIE,
JEANETTE MACDONALD.

King and Queen of Fun and Frolic! Join the Movies' friskiest funsters in this merry-merry song and-laugh riot!

Amusements

THE BIG HOUSE AT PATHE

From SATURDAY August 8th

IT'S A REAL BIG PICTURE

A PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

And what a Marvellous Cast!

Suffice it to say:
Chester Morris
Wallace Beery
Lewis Stone
Leila Hyams
Robert Montgomery
J. C. Nugent
are among the 3000 who take part.

GRIM! SPECTACULAR!! THRILLING!!!

THIS PICTURE HAS EVERYTHING—
ITS ENTHRALLING VIVIDNESS WILL HOLD YOU SPELL-BOUND TO THE FINAL FADE OUT

YOU REALLY MUST NOT MISS IT
Book Early, as there will be a Big House at each show.

(Special Parking Arrangements) Free List Entirely Suspended.

Commencing from Saturday, 1st August.

THE UNITED PLAYERS OF LAHORE.

PRESENT.

THE WANDERING DANCER

Featuring.
The beauty of Punjab,
Miss RUKIYA KHATOUM.
Mr. GUL AHMED & Mr. HIRALAL,

Most heart-rending Episodes of an unprotected dancing girl.

Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, 3 P.M. Extra Show. daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11.

SUPER CINEMA

Near Charni Road Junction.

LALITKALA DARSH

A Drama Full Of Love, Romance and Patriotism
By Mr. Y. N. Tipnis

"NEKJAT-MARATHA"

(NEW PLAY)
Opening night on Thursday 6th August 1931 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
—MATINEE SHOWS—
on Saturday the 8th August at 4 p. m. (S, T,) and Sunday the 9th August at 3-30 p. m, (S, T,)
Booking open from tomorow noon
RIPON THEATRE
Grant Road

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Trade And Finance.

GRAVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

Gold Tenders To Mint

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Bombay, July 31.

MONEY.

The money market continued tight with call funds placed at about 5-1|8 per cent throughout. Sales of treasury bills have shrunk considerably owing to firm discount rates in London which render investment from that quarter less profitable. A rise of one per cent in the Bank of England discount rate to 4-1|2 per cent. effective yesterday, is likely to further retard the flow of foreign funds into these bills. Treasury bill renewals amounted to Rs. 208.25 lacs as compared with Rs. 587.25 lacs and Rs. 479.50 lacs respectively in the preceding two weeks. The maturities during this week were Rs. 202.75 lacs. The trade demand shows a small decrease of Rs. 22.87 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 4-1|2 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 24th July, 1931, shows an increase of Rs. 558.47 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 19,52,73,000 as compared with Rs. 22.26 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.02, an increase of 3.67 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 62.91 lacs and by Rs. 17.50 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 16.19 lacs. Government deposits have swelled by the large figure of Rs. 280.84 lacs to Rs. 19.07 crores probably due to the heavy treasury sales. Other deposits are down by Rs. 35.93 lacs to Rs. 64.64 crores. The bank rate is still unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market ruled very quiet with limited investment demand. The quotation for 3-1|2 per cent paper was highly susceptible to news regarding the international financial situation which appears very grave indeed. The rise of 2 per cent in the Bank of England rate within the last two weeks reflects the true gravity of the situation. Unless the economic conditions improve on the Continent, there is little chance of a revival of business in the local market. 3-1|2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 59-15 and after dipping as low as Rs 59-4 improved to Rs. 59-12 but closed weak at Rs. 59-3. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 99-14, 1933 at Rs. 99-12, 1935s at Rs. 95-6 and 1939-44 at Rs. 93-6. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 100-13 and 1933-36 bonds at Rs. 99-15. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 72.4 while 1934-37 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 88-12. 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 loan is quoted at Rs. 82-6 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-12.

GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

Further withdrawals of gold to the extent of over £13 million were made from the Bank of England during the week. At the close, however, the efflux appears to have ceased, but the Bank of England rate was raised by one per cent to 4-1|2 per cent as a precautionary measure in view of the abnormality of foreign exchange position.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months bills were opened on Monday the 27th July, 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 150,000 and Rs. 1,17,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 150,000 and Rs. 1,07,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-2 and Rs. 5-8-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 29th July to Monday the 3rd August at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 22nd to 25th July amountd to Rs. 250,000 and Rs. 97,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be recieved on Tuesday the 4th August. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 7th August 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 22nd July 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 154.82 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 158.78 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion have both increased by Rs. 60.91 lacs to Rs. 124.42 crores and by Rs. 10.04 lacs to Rs. 7.36 crores. Gold bullion is further augmented by Rs. 54.80 lacs to Rs. 15.45 crores. Securities in India show a further rise of Rs. 29.07 lacs to Rs. 6.53 crores.

The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.75 as against 95.89 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Despite tight money sterling exchange ruled quieter owing to the cessation of sales of ready T.T. with a view to invest the proceeds in treasury bills, a feature of the past few weeks. In fact, with firm discount rates in London it would appear that funds will be remitted abroad on maturity rather than be renewed. Business in ready T.T. was done at 1s. 5-25|32d. and there were hardly any sellers at the rate at the finish. Export bills were placed on a small scale locally as well as in Calcutta. The following are the forward rates: —Upto 15th Septr. 1s. 5-3|4d.; 16th September to end November 1s. 5-23|32d. and December 1s. 5-11|16d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dol. 4.85-5|16 to Dol. 4.86-1|8. French francs depreciated to 123.90. The Belga was almost unchanged at 34.79, while the Italian lira suffered a decline to 92.95 at the end.

GOLD.

The gold market continued featureless with prices and daily offtake stationary at last week's level. Rs. 54.80 lacs worth of the metal was tendered to the Mint during the week ending 22nd July and a small quantity was shipped to London. Ready gold is quoted at Rs. 21-3-9 per tola and the stock remained unchanged at about 1-1|4 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold was unaltered at 84.11-1|2d. throughout the week. The price of sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 13-9-3 both for ready and delivery 27th August. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for 30th July settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 29th August settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 63.787 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is about £5,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by erratic movements and a fair volume of inter-bazar business was transacted. The opening was easy, but prices spurted up by annas 12 to Rs. 43-13 on Tuesday following the news that the Mexican Government had decided to withdraw all the gold coins from circulation and replace the same by silver. Bear covering by India and China caused a rise of a half penny in the London price to 13-3|16d. per ounce standard. The tendency has since been steadier with ready moving up to Rs. 44-1; but following a rise in the Bank of England rate on Thursday, the rate dropped to Rs. 43-12 and finished at Rs. 44-0. Stocks on hand in the absence of any important arrivals have been depleted to about 1000 bars, while the daily offtake has improved to about 60 bars. With the visible supply so small and local rates under import parity, fresh commitments are expected to be on a limited scale. During the week a large amount of "put" option business was transacted and until this is squared off price fluctuations will be within a narrow range. In Shanghai the tael moved between 1s. 3-1|8d. and 1s. 2-15|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-3|16d. and 12-11|16d. for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-1 and Rs. 43-3 for ready and 3rd August settlement and Rs. 43-12 and Rs 42-14 for 2nd September settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £35,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2500 in coin. There is no silver shipment from London this week.

SILVER EXPORTS.

The Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shows an export of 3704 bars of silver valued at Rs. 46,18,020 to Hongkong by the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

SHARES.

The share market was open for three days during the week under review with prices slightly lower. The volume of business was confined to carry-overs. Cotton mill shares declined on weak raw cotton, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders: —Bombay Dyeings Rs. 684|4-687|8; Century Rs. 233|12-235; Central India Rs. 345-346|4; Crescent Rs. 60; Fazulbhoy Rs. 342|8-346|4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 132|8; Indore Malwa Rs. 341|4xd.; Kohinoor Rs. 126|4-125; New Great Rs. 130-128|12; Pearls Rs. 211|4-212|8; Simplex Rs. 60-59|6 and Swadeshi Rs. 267|8-268-12.

The miscellaneous section ruled quiet and dull. Tata Iron Ordys closed at Rs. 22|2 and Defds at Rs. 281|4. Tata Hydros were steady at Rs. 108|12. Tata Power shares and Andhra Valleys maintained steadiness at Rs. 395 and Rs. 546|4 respectively. Alcocks show no change at Rs. 212|8 and so also Bombay Trams at Rs. 102|8. Bombay Burmahs gained about 6 points to Rs. 375. Bombay Steams are quoted at Rs. 180. Cement shares were quieter, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 12-12 and Indian Cements at Rs. 148-12. Katni Ordys and Defds show no change at Rs. 158|12 and Rs. 637|8 respectively. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij declined from Rs. 810 to Rs. 807|8, while Tapti Valleys after improving from Rs. 560 to Rs. 570 closed at Rs. 567|8.

Imperial Bank shares further declined to Rs. 900 with Contributories at Rs. 222|8. Bank of India shares went into ex-dividend at Rs. 77|8, while those of the Central Bank kept steady at Rs. 14|15.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 1.

(Messrs. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.)

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt.:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 5-8; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 4-15; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-14; Dextrine (potato) White Rs. 10-6; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-2; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12; Sodium Sulphide, English, Small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs 36-8; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31-8; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro As. 6; Antimony Salt As. 5; Acetic Acid As. 5; Formal-de-hyde As. 5-6.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

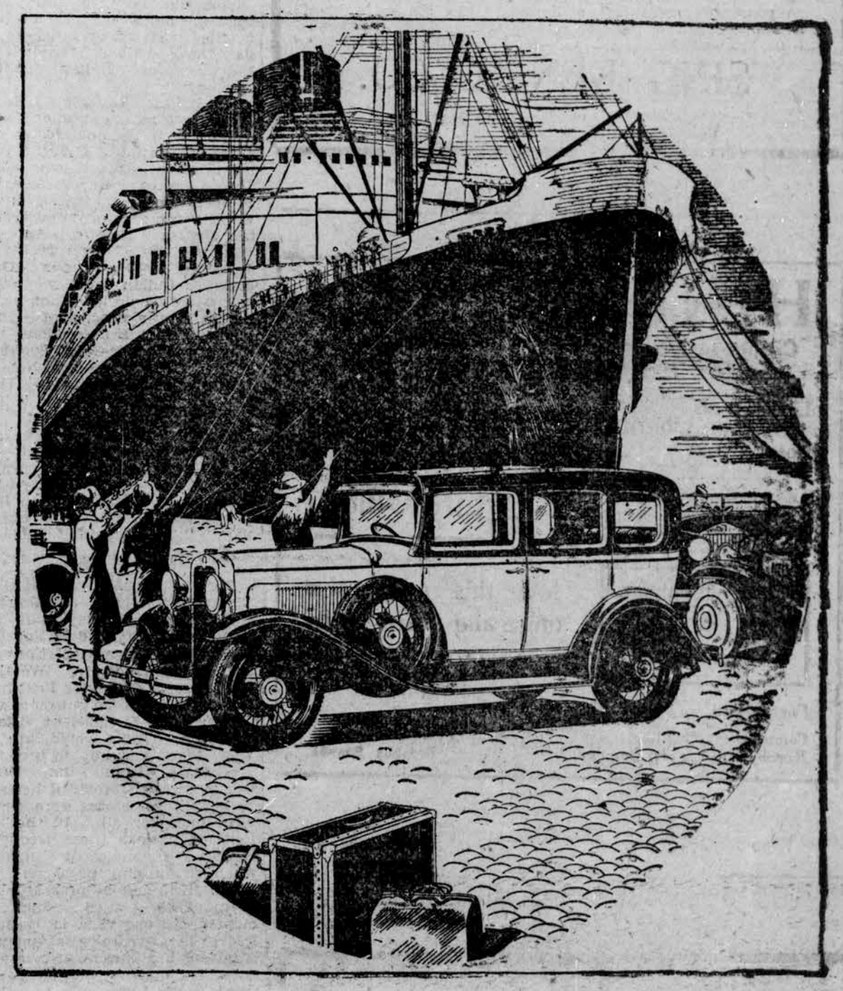
Names	Latest Prices. £
Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Ord.	0 2 6
London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord.	0 10 9
Turner and Newall	1 8 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 3
Attock Oil	0 13 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 3 0
Underground Electric Railways	1 0 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 4 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd., Ord.	0 11
Beira Railways	0 9 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 6 3
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable & Construction Co., Ord.	2 14 6
General Elec. Ord.	2 1 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 6 3
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	20 15 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dol.	9.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 8 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	0 18 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 19 0
Pahag Consolidated Ord.	0 5 9
Wm. Cory & Son	2 13 9

Market quiet and unsettled—interest confined to gilt-edged stocks.

Stock of Rubber in the United Kingdom 135439 tons.

Decrease on week 1024 tons.

"EQUAL *to every* EMERGENCY... my car must be absolutely reliable"



Only a few minutes left to fulfill an important engagement. He cannot afford to miss it. In and out through the crowded streets dashes his Chevrolet. He pulls up at the spot . . . ON TIME.

Time and again," says this man of affairs, "I am thankful for the minutes my Chevrolet saves me—minutes that might mean hours or days of delay. I marvel at the quick pick-up of its smooth six-cylinder motor, the ease with which it glides through traffic, and its comfort."

See the new Chevrolet at your nearest dealer's. Drive it. Own it under the liberal terms of the G. M. A. C. easy payment scheme.

Men of affairs and directors of large business firms judge value by performance not by price. Hundreds are Chevrolet owners. Their judgment is endorsed by that of thousands of other Chevrolet owners who appreciate quality and beauty in their cars.

CHEVROLET

The New Chevrolet models are priced from Rs. 2,600 upwards at port of entry,

Chevrolet's six cylinder engine with its many refinements, its long springs, hydraulic shock absorbers, its powerful brakes and luxurious upholstery, give performance and comfort hitherto found only in expensive cars.

CHEVROLET

A Product Of General Motors

BYZANTINE ART.

The Paris Exhibition.

The International Exhibition of Byzantine Art now being held in Paris must be considered as an event of the first importance. No other exhibition of the kind has ever been held, although in 1905 a small exhibition mainly of objects of the Byzantine period from Italy was held near Rome. Since then our knowledge of Byzantine art has increased enormously, and many additions have been made to Byzantine collections. This exhibition in Paris assembles for the first time a large number of Byzantine master-pieces which are either inaccessible to the public or else very hard to see. There are objects from remote Italian towns and monasteries, from private collections in Paris, London, and New York, from museums and private collections in Greece and Germany, Belgium, and Hungary. Most interesting perhaps are the great treasures, such as that of St. Denis, the relics of accumulations of loot brought back from Constantinople after the Latin sack of 1204; there are all the priceless Byzantine silk fabrics from the Cathedral of Sens, and some similar notable contributions from the Museum of Fabrics at Lyons.

What makes the exhibition of particular importance is the association of works of art of all periods from the late Roman, in which the transion to the Byzantine can be seen, and the Early Christian to the full blaze of genius in the tenth and eleventh centuries and the Italianising style of the fourteenth. In addition, there is a selection of works of art from the periphery of the Byzantine world—semi-barbaric regalia such as the Treasure of Childeric, found at Tournai in 1653, fifth-century work of great splendour in which Byzantine influence can be detected.

INFLUENCE OF SASSANID ART.

The objects cover every field of artistic activity. There are sculptures ranging from small and exquisite ivories to porphyry emperors greater than life-size. Gems in abundance show the Byzantine predilection for blue stones such as sapphirine and for cameo-relief rather than intaglio. In silks of the most exquisite description the exhibition is very rich. Coming so soon after the Persian Exhibition in London, this exhibition now affords ample opportunity for useful comparisons to be made between Byzantine, Sassanid, and Persian fabrics. Most striking of all is the so-called "Mantle of Charlemagne" from the Cathedral of Metz, a deep red Byzantine fabric of the tenth century, with a noble design of three great Byzantine single-headed eagles. Of equal interest is a shroud from the Sens Treasure, which shows a figure of Herakles holding a lion in each hand and standing upon the back of two leopards. It is in designs of this type that the profound influence of Sassanid art on Byzantine is made evident.

In ivories, silver-gilt ornament, and in those most priceless of all works of Byzantine art miniature mosaics the exhibition is particularly rich. The two famous miniature-mosaics from S. Maria del Fiore in Florence are here, perhaps, the most exquisite of all Byzantine mosaics of the fourteenth century. Each panel shows six separate scenes and is framed in a silver-gilt framework, perhaps contemporary. The height of each is only a little over a foot, and the cubes of mosaic are almost microscopic; yet there is nothing tiringly intricate about the work, and the colours used are harmonious and delicate. Such miniature mosaics were probably the portable ikons of imperial or princely families.

The sculpture in stone is of the greatest beauty. A fine life-size statue of the Emperor Julian stands in the main entrance hall. Elsewhere are some of the most interesting Byzantine portraits extant. One, of the Emperor Magnentius, from Vienne in Southern France, can rank as among the masterpieces of Byzantine portraiture of that deeply interesting period the fourth century, when Byzantine style had finally ousted the decadent portraiture of late Roman times. Striking in its foretaste of Romanesque and Gothic sculpture is the wooden relief of a besieged town, a fifth-century work from the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin.

CLOISONNE WORKS.

The greatest wealth of the exhibition is perhaps in the examples of gold-cloisonne, a branch of art in which Byzantium alone specialised. Remarkable for their fine workmanship are the figures of dancers which once adorned the crown of Constantine Monomachus. Two of these figures come from Budapest, and one from the South Kensington Museum. But the finest and most perfectly preserved cloisonne plaques come from Munich Museum and from the Stocklet Collection in Belgium. Five or six colours are used, all of extreme brilliance and beauty, and the careful fixture of the cloisons of gold is testimony to the high perfection of the jeweller's art in Constantinople in the ninth and tenth centuries.

There are but few paintings, but they are all exquisite. Those who have formed a poor estimate of the Byzantine painter will have to revise their views in the light of these lovely panel-paintings. One in particular, a panel-ikon from the Byzantine Museum at Athens, is a masterpiece of restraint and harmonious colour. It shows Mary before the Cross, mourning. Her figure, long and slender, in dark blue garments stands out against a dull background of gold. The few other colours used are warm and rich.

Among the greatest treasures of all must be ranked the Purple Codex from the Cathedral of Rossano in Calabria. This, a masterpiece of the seventh century, is written in letters of silver on parchment each page of which is stained deep purple. It contains numerous miniatures in lively colours—"Manchester Guardian."

Banish Superfluous Hair

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" That will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, caused no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

Manager,
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Buy
Singken's Chinese Cigarettes
made in three delicious brands.
GOLD DOLLAR
in tins of fifty each
GOLDEN SPARROW
OR LION AND HORSE
in packets of ten each.
Sold at popular prices and available everywhere.
No Cough, No Finger Stains, No Craving
A pearl after breakfast, a diamond after dinner, a jewel after supper. A few puffs of our cigarettes steady the nerves and soothe the tired feelings. Start smoking to-day.
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INDIA AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

—:o:—

The Real Safeguard.

As the time for the next Round Table Conference on India in London approaches, signs are not wanting that there are many who think they have a key to the Indian situation. Voices are being raised to exhort Great Britain to make up her mind for strong action. We are told that Great Britain appears to have lost self-confidence and that Great Britain should tell the world and India that she proposes to govern India in the interests of India as she sees them, without reference to the wishes of Indian political opinion.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper proprietor, who has not always been a friendly critic of Great Britain, has in recent years become a keen advocate of British-American co-operation in the interests of world peace and an admirer of the British Empire. In the "Sunday Times" last week he explained why he thinks Great Britain's Indian policy should ultimately be decided, not by the wishes of the peoples of India, but by Great Britain alone. In his view it is for Great Britain to govern India as she wishes, because in the last resort Great Britain knows best what is good for India and the world. But Mr. Hearst and those who think with him, apparently forget the pledges which have been repeatedly given by British statesmen that the goal of British rule in India is responsible Government as soon as the peoples of India are ready for it.

PARTNERSHIP.

During the past two years the "Spectator" has continuously stated why it thinks that the only satisfactory and lasting basis for British-Indian relations is that of a partnership. We think it is quite possible for British-Indian relations to be put on a satisfactory basis if sufficient vision is exercised. India would, in our view, be quite ready to become a free State within the British Commonwealth provided her right to equality of status were made clear once for all. In the relations of nations there frequently comes a psychological moment when outstanding problems between them can be peaceably and permanently settled. Such a moment, in our view, is at hand. But if the psychological moment is missed the time may have gone for a satisfactory mutual agreement. We have only to look through history for confirmation of these views. In the Anglo-American fight in the eighteenth century there was a moment, in fact there were many moments, when a settlement could have been reached if Downing Street had been prepared to meet the American leaders. Immediately after the Great War in the present century there was a time when the leaders in Egypt were prepared to negotiate a settlement with Great Britain which would have provided for Egypt to remain "within" the British Commonwealth. British statesmen allowed that moment to pass and Egypt to-day is recognized as an independent country outside the British Commonwealth and there is no likelihood of her leaders returning to the position they were ready to accept twelve years ago.

LASTING SOLUTION.

In preparing for the autumn Round Table Conference on India some delay was inevitable, much preliminary work had to be done, but it has given plentiful opportunity for the "doubting Thomases" to record their doubts, and for all those who want the proposed settlement to break down to carry on their work of widening the breach between Great Britain and India. The only satisfactory and lasting basis on which British-Indian relations can be established with firmness is on that of friendship and partnership. We think that India is willing to become a partner-State in the British Commonwealth enjoying all the rights of Australia, Canada, South Africa or Great Britain. But such a goal will only be reached if we play a strong part.

The policy we advocate is not such a weak-kneed one as our critics think. It is one of the greatest parts any nation in the world's history has ever been asked to play. Only a great nation could carry it through successfully. We have said that it is the only basis on which India can be kept within the British Commonwealth. That policy is to recognize once for all that Great Britain has not any right to dictate to India. We must change our mental outlook. We should say to India something like this: "We think that in the interests of world peace both Great Britain and India have a common contribution to make to humanity. We also think that each needs the other, that as partners we have both an honourable part to play as free States within the British Commonwealth. Just as in family relations the moment arrives when the younger members must strike out for themselves, so in a political family the younger members—that is to say, younger in political development—must control their own destinies. Very well, then, we think the task you are about to embark on of creating a great, progressive World State in India, embracing as it does about a fifth of the human race, is the biggest which any nation or group of nations has ever attempted. With our long experience in constitution building in every part of the world, we think we can help you.

Anyhow, for the next thirty or forty years we think you will want British help. We promise that you shall have it if you want it. But we, too, are a proud people. We do not intend to outstay our welcome and certainly we have no intention of forcing ourselves upon you. In working out a Constitution suitable to your needs, in drawing up a Federation to include the Native States, in framing a basis of election which will satisfy your various communities, you are engaged on a task of extreme difficulty, but we think we can help and enable you to escape some of the pitfalls ahead. Anyhow, as partners, we want to help you, and if we can assist you to make the United States of India one of the great Powers in the world, founded on the same concepts of order, freedom and good Government which we hold dear, we shall be very happy." We think if we made such a declaration to the peoples of India they would respond and recognize that when we talk about India's right to equality of status at the earliest possible moment we mean what we say.

BUILDER WITH LONG VIEWS.

The only factor which will ultimately decide whether India remains within the British Commonwealth is the wishes of her varied peoples. Building political edifices which will stand the strain of time demands builders with long views. Too much time is being wasted in talking about safeguards. The only safeguaad which really matters is Indian good will. In the months ahead we should all of us redouble our efforts to capture Indian good will. We do not think this will be an impossible task. For that reason we welcome the formation of the group of young Europeans in Bombay which has formed a dining club to establish personal contact with the leaders of political India. Another hopeful sign has been the first meeting of a good-will conference in the Municipal Hall at Bombay at which a Citizens Conciliation Committee was appointed. This is a permanent non-official body formed by the Mayor on the recommendation of Mr. M. I. Davis from whom the "Spectator" printed a letter earlier in the year. According to "The Times" similar bodies are being formed in Poona and elsewhere. We hope that the various Empire societies with Indian memberships such as the Over-Seas League, and the Royal Empire Society will make a special effort to implement this work of conciliation.

We have had special opportunities recently of getting into contact with many varieties of Indian opinion and we fear that there are many Indians, however misguided they may be, who seriously question our good faith. They think whatever we may have said in the past about the right of the peoples of India to control their own destiny, that we really do not mean it and that in the last resort all that we are thinking about are British interests, British trade and British investments. Quite apart from the ethics of the situation we repeat that the only way to safeguard British interests is to establish British-Indian relations on a basis of friendship and to create a real partnership. A policy based on force or exploiting communal differences could, in our view, in the long run only end in disaster. If we can succeed in persuading the peoples of India that we mean what we say and that we have no ulterior motives except a desire to help the United States of India to become one of the best-governed and progressive countries in the world we think that for many decades to come, certainly during the lives of all those now living, India will want British help. But if India wants British help in the building up of a great Indian World State, India must ask for it. There must be no outside dictation.

We shall end on the note on which we began. Win the good will and friendship of the peoples of India and think only how we can help India to achieve the splendid destiny which we think could be hers and we shall have created a safeguard which all the friction-mongers will be powerless to disturb. It is a bold policy and requires men of vision to pull it through. Are there enough of them in Great Britain to-day?—The "Spectator."

YOUTH IN COUNSEL

Assembling Of World's Youth ... In Toronto ... ...

The General Secretary, Bombay Y.M.C.A. writes:—

Two Assemblies of the youth of all the nations met yesterday in Toronto, Canada, for the first day of a week's conference. These separate Assemblies of young men and boys bring together in Toronto the younger element of the World Conference of the Y.M.C.A. which is to meet in full session next week in Cleveland, Ohio. The Young Men's Assembly, for the ages 18 to 25, is meeting in the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto, with groups gathering in various colleges; while the Boys' Assembly, for older boys and workers among boys, is meeting in the Central Technical School, ten minutes' walk from the University grounds. The formal opening of the Assemblies occurred on Monday night, with an impressive roll-call of the nations. The 300 older boys, who are living together in international units and having their meals in the University dining-hall, met yesterday in groupss in the classrooms of the school to discuss the place of the older boy in the life of the Association. In the recreation hour that followed, they witnessed an exhibition of boys' hobbies throughout the world, including woodwork, camping, games, music, handicraft, etc. At a later hour the young men and senior workers among boys met in 'seminars' under expert leadership, for the study of modern trends of thought in psychology, science and religion, in their bearing upon the work of the Association. The two Assemblies will continue in daily session until Sunday, after which the whole delegation will migrate to Cleveland to take part in the 20th World Conference of the Y. M. C. A. which meets there next week.

The boy delegates from overseas, some of whom arrived ahead of time, are being royally entertained by the boys of America, and have been welcome visitors at boys' camps and Associations throughout the country. The Indian delegation at Toronto includes six older boys and youths, besides seniors who are engaged in work among boys. There is much admiration in America for the linguistic powers of some of the boy delegates from the continent of Europe—from Czechoslovakia, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Russia. Great ingenuity has been employed by the boys of America, and by their comrades in other lands, to raise the funds required for bringing these delegates half-way round the world to meet together in Toronto. Perhaps the oldest example of grim determination was that of a German boy delegate, who tells that he worked three months as a grave digger in order to earn 200 marks towards the cost of his trip to America. Happily he did not dig 'himself' in, and he is now in Toronto with the others, enjoying the eager life of this parliament of youth.

PLAINTIFFS GET DECREE OF RS. 5,439

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. —Plaintics.

V.

Messrs. Janu Hassan, a firm,— Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar.)

This was a case by the plaintiffs for the recovery of Rs. 5000 with interest from the defendants. The facts of the case are that by a contract dated 23rd June 1930 plaintiffs purchased from defendants 450 bags of white Java sugar at Rs. 13|8. per cwt. By another contract, dated 26th March 1930, plaintiffs purchaseed from defendants 550 bags of the same kind at Rs. 12|14|0 per cwt. Both contracts were for ready goods. The delivery was to be within seven days. Payment of the price was against delivery. The defendants were in need of money, and at their request, the plaintiffs paid to them Rs. 25000 towards the price of the sugar. The defendants, it was alleged had not the goods which they contracted to sell, and when this was discovered, the plaintiffs thought to prosecute them for cheating and actually got a notice written by their advocate. Before, however, the notice was served an interview took place between Mitha, Manager of the plaintiffs' Branch at Khand Bazaar and Haji Mohmed Haji Abdulla, the principal partner of the defendants' firm. According to the plaintiffs, at that interview, it was agreed that the contract of purchase should be settled, by cross contract for the same class and the same quantity of sugar at a price threee and a half annas over the price of the original contract. The cross contract was made in the name of Poosab Oomar and Co. This name was suggested, as Oomar was a partner of the dendants' firm. According to defendants it was agreed to cancel the original contract and the defendants were to repay Rs. 25000 without interest. Thereafter the defendants paid Rs. 20000 in four instalments to the plaintiffs. The defendants stated that the balance of Rs. 5000 was also paid to the plaintiffs' Manager Mitha by one Haji Mohmed Abdulla on behalf of the defendants, but the receipt for that amount was not taken.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, observed that it was difficult to believe that in the case of a firm like that of the plaintiffs payment should be received without giving any receipt to the person making payment, or that a merchant in the position of Haji Mohmed Abdulla would make a large payment without obtaining receipt. Haji Mohmed Abdulla, His Lordship remarked, was not worthy of credit, and, therefore, he refused to accept the statement that he had made the payment to Mitha. A decree of Rs. 5439 was, therefore, made in favour of the plaintiffs.

Film White Teeth turned dull by Film
The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles
SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.
You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.
To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.
Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.
Accept Pepsodent Test
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The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

9 p.m.—Mrs. Vatsalabai Dhamapurkar's talk on "Lessons in Sewing" (Contd.) in Marathi.

7 p.m.—A. Dinker Raos light music.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Luxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on 6th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Gange" will be closed at the Geseral Post Office at 11 a.m. on 6th instant.

INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Indian Gliding Association will be held on (Wednesday) at the Taj Mahal at 6-30 p.m. All members and interested persons in Gliding are requested to be present.

CONGRESS PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

A general meeting of the above Sangh was held at the Congress House on Sunday, the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

As some organisations in the city had arranged processions wherin Prabhat Pheries had participated, many prominent members could not attend the meeting. The meeting was, therefore, postponed to next Sunday, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) All representatives are, therefore, requested to attend the meeting referred to above.

PICKETERS' CONFERENCE:—Picketing volunteers will meet the Sub-Committee members and the Council members in a Conference at 9 p.m. the same day. The question of new badges, etc., will also be discussed.

OBITUARY NOTICE:—Mr. JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NANSEY of K. Jivraj & Co. (Principal Agents Vulcan Insurance Co., Limited), Secretary Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and ex-Municipal Corporator of Bombay, died on Saturday morning. The Uthamna Ceremony will be performed to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. at his bungalow at Matunga, G.I.P.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An urgent meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee of "A" Ward Distt. Congress Committee will be held today (Monday) at 8 p.m. in the Committee's office.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT GHORAPDEO.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee a meeting was held on Saturday the 1st instant at 9 p.m. at Ghorapdeo, to celebrate the Anniversary day of Lokamanya Tilak, Sjt. Syad Noorali, presided. Among the speakers were Sjt. Puppala Achrekar, Parab and others. Emphasise were laid on the life and teaching of the Lokamanya.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The annual General meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (9th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the B. P. C. C. meeting Hall to transact the following business; (1) to adopt the report of work done; (2) to elect the New Managing Committee and its office bearers.

A special meeting of the members of the G. D. C. C. will be held on Sunday (9th instant) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the recommendation of the managing committee re rules No. 3 and 4 of the G. D. C. C.'s constitution be substituted by the following:—The affairs of the committee shall be managed by the council of management consisting of 25 members includnig one President, two vice-Presidents, 3 Secretaries and two treasurers.

LIQUOR PICKETING AT KALYAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

If there is any district which supplies to the Government treasury the largest amount of excise revenue, it is the Thana District. It is well, therefore, that the Thana Distric Ctongress Committee should have decided to launch a dry campaign with a view to eradicating the vice from the district.

As the first step in that direction, the District Congress committee has decided to picket the liquor shops in Kalyan.

All the prominent Congress workers in the district including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Thana District C. C. will assemble to-day at Kalyan and themselves picket the liquor shops for the next four days commencing from to-day.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN GOING STRONG IN THE CITY

B. P. C. C. President Thanks Toddy Tappers

The singular success with which the prohibition campaign carried on by the Congress organisations is attended has encouraged those engaged in this work of purging the city of the drink evil and attempts are being made to make the campaign still more effective.

IN THE FOREFRONT.

The "F" (Dadar) Ward has the distinction of leading the other wards of the city inasmuch as all the toddy shops in this ward are being picketed and a few shops at Dharavi which had remained so far free from the attention of the pickets will be picketed from to-day (Monday).

It should be noted in this connection that Dadar Ward has got nearly 50 per cent of the toddy shops within its boundaries and all the 84 mandwas or tree booths also are in this area.

400 "DRY" VOLUNTEERS.

Over 300 Congress picketets including about 100 women assembled at the Dharu Hall on Sunday afternoon to review the situation in the Ward and to find out ways and means to further strengthen the movement.

Mr. I. S. Patel welcomed the pickets and others present on the occasion. Mrs. Lilawati Munshi was voted to the chair.

Mrs. Munshi and Mr. K. F. Nariman addressed the gathering and congratulated the pickets on their strenous efforts to eradicate the drink evil. They appealed to them to continue the work beaselessly till that object was fully achieved.

B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT COMPIMENTS THANDAPIS.

Mr. Nariman complimented the 164 Bhandaris who had refrained from sending in tenders for toddy shops. He hoped they would stick to their decision and the shops not sold so far would remain permanently closed.

A new move to make the campaign more effective that is now being tried is to approach the managements of the different mills in the city and to request them to allow some of their workers to help in the picketing work. It appears that the management of the Crown Mill have allowed about 150 of their men to help the prohibitionists in this work by picketing the shops. These men were also present at the meeting. They are it is understood given certain facilities by the management to do this work. Efforts are being made tol persuade other Mills also and it is expected that many of them will agree to it as social uplift of their workers is also a part of the duties of mill managements and the present scheme affords them an opportunity to fulfill that object.

FORT CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—In the general meeting of the members of "A" Ward Distt. Congress Committee held on Sunday at 9-30 p.m. in Prof. Rao's Physical Culture Institute, the following members were elected for the Executive Committee:—

(1) Harilal Gordhandas; (2) Girdharlal Ladhabhai; (3) Nadirshaw M. Karbhari; (4) Gulabhdas H. Broker; (5) H.D. Bhattia; (6) Lalbhai Patel; (7) Sirdar Thaman Singh; (8) Harkishandas N. Bhavsar; (9) J.T. Halai; (10) Miss Perin Nariman; (11) Srimati Prabhavati Jivandas; (12) Shrimati Gulabbhen A. Malya; (13) G.K. Amin; (14) Jai Krishna Master. (15) R.G. Salian; (16) S.V Kancham; (17) Y.G. Karkera; (18) Sunderlal Lala; (19) Kachrubhai and (20) Devjibhai.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 9th August at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sharp on the terrace of Kawarana Building, Poibavdi Corner, Parel to transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the minutes of the last annual general meeting.

(2) To receive and adopt the annual report and audited statement of accounts.

(3) To elect office bearers and council of management for the ensuing year.

(4) To appoint Hon. Auditor.

URGENT MEETING OF B.P.C.C. COUNCIL.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held on Tuesday, the 4th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CITY CORONER SUPPORTS BOYCOTT!

Sermon On "Stove" Fatality.

"I have no faith in the words of these Gujerati people. They would say "We won't use primus stoves again and yet they would use the." With these remarks the Coroner concluded the inquest held on Mangalabai Krishnadas (22) who was burnt to death by a primus stove on Friday evening. Mangalabai, it appeared from the evidence, was preparing tea in her house situated at Goa Street on a primus stove, when suddenly her sari flared up. Her cries for help brought several women residing in the building to her rescue and they tried to put out the fire, but Mangalabai died within fifteen minutes.

At the Coroner's inquest on Saturday morning, the Coroner asked a witness named Vithaldas, a relative of the deceased, whether he read newspapers. The witness replied that he had recently come from Rangoon and did not read in Rangoon what happened in Bombay.

Coroner:—You people shout to the top of your voice "Boycott British goods". Why don't you boycott these stoves which have taken lives of so many Gujerati women. These stoves are foreign goods. I do not know why Gujerati women do not pay attention to my warning not to use primus stoves. Some time ago there was a similar fatality in the Harkisondas Hospital and Dr. Meheshri promised me to call a meeting of the Gujerati people and warn them not to use stoves, but nothing has been done so far. I have no faith in the words of these Gujerati people. They would say we won't use primus stoves and yet they would use them.

The jury then returned a verdict of accidental death.

PICKETING IN ANDHERI

Congress Secretary's Statement

The Secretary Andheri Congress Committee writes:—

"It has been brought to my notice that attempts are being made by some persons in the name of Andneri Congress Committee to organise picketing on the cloths shops and liquor shops. Therefore, the following facts have been put forward for the information of the Andheri public, to make the position of the Congress Committee clear.

Andheri Congress Committee has not authorized any person to carry out such programme except a sub-committee consisting of two members, namely Mr. D. G. Tipnis and Mr. Kakubhai in its meeting of the Managing Coommittee on the 20th instant. This subcommittee was appointed in order to investigate in the present state of cloth-dealers and to see whether any new purchases of foreign cloth are being made by the merchants. The members accordingly met all the merchants and were satisfied to note that nobody, with the exception of one or two, have not made any purchases of foreign cloth. It is gratifying to note that most of them have given a pledge not to purchase any foreign cloth not even the cloth of the boycotted mills. A detailed report is being submitted to A.C.C. in the matter and then the Committee will decide as to what steps are necessary. In the meanwhile I have to request the public of Andheri that they should be careful in lending support to any such unauthorised persons, as any hasty and inconsiderate actions will harm the smooth and steady work of the Congress.

As for the picketing the liquor shops, the facts is already known to the public that the managing committee has already arranged a constructive programme long ago by organising meetings, etc., in neighbouring villages, huts in order to impress upon their minds of villagers the evil effects of drinks, and therefore it is needless to say more in the matter for the present."

However I am authorized to request the pubic of Andheri that, those sisters and brothers who are anxious to enroll themselves for the picketing work should give their names to the Secretaries.

Bombay Protest Against Arrest Of "Roy"

(Continued from pabe 1.)

sion thrcugh the principal streets of Bombay to Azad Maidan where a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held with red flags and placards bearing the inscriptions: "Long Live the Working Class of India," "Long Live Revolution." "Long Live the Oppressed and Exploited Masses of India," "Long Live 'M.N. Roy' ". Another procession which started from the Chowpatty Sands where also a meeting was held to protest against the arrest of "Roy" and others passed through Gamdevi, Girgaon, Kalbadevi and Dhobi Talao and joined the mass meeting held at the Azad Maidan. A feature of this demonstration was garlanding of the Red Flag by some citizens of Bombay in some localities of the City.

ANOTHER MEETING ON AZAD MAIDAN.

The Azad Maidan meeting was very much crowded. The platform was decorated with Red Flags and revolutionary slogans. Jamyat Singh, the Vice-President of the Nowjawan Baharat Sabha presided. Jamiyat Singh said that it was very surprising to see the Congressmen and leaders keeping away from such a demonstration. They were busy these days thinking about the R.T.C. while the Government of India is becoming more and more autocratic and was determined to crush the movement for national Independence and working class movement. The arrest of Comrade "Roy" and others was a step in that direction.

"INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE SHALL GO ON AS EVER."

Thaman Singh moved the following resolution: "This meeting of the citizens and workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C., the Red Flag Union, the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, the Nowjawan Bharat Sabha and several other organisations in the city condemns the arrest of Comrade "M.N. Roy" and other Labour leaders and the Nowjawans as it is a deliberate attempt on the part of Imperialist Government to crush the revolutionary movement of the Indian masses and declares that the struggle for Independence will be carried unabated and undeterred."

Sardar Thaman Singh putting this resolution before the gathering said if the Congress meant this sort of repressive policy of the Government of India as peace or Truce the Nowjawans and the masses consider it an attack on the movement for National Freedom. And, therefore, they were protesting against the arrest of "Roy" and several Nowjawans.

ORGANISE FOR DEFENCE OF "ROY."

Miss Maniben Kara seconded the resolution and said that it was the duty of every citizen of Bombay to stand by those Labour workers and the Nowjawans who were recently arrested for the alleged harbouring of Comrade "M. N. Roy." The person who was alleged to be "Roy" was behind the prison bars in Cawnpore and if the people of this country were not going to agitate for his release and condemn the action of the Government of India, they shall stand condemned before the entire world. She appealed to the citizens and workers of Bombay to arrange for the defence of the arrested persons.

Prof. Rao of Chicago supported the resolution and said that Indians if they wanted to respect as human beings, must make India a free nation.

Mrs. Dange, V.H. Joshi, Laljee Pendse, Kumar Bhaskar, Kasle and others supported the resolution which was passed amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad," "M.N. Roy Zindabad," "Long Live Revolution," etc.

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Narayanswami condemning the arrest and deportation of Miss L. Geissler and considering it as an attack on the revolutionary working class movement of Europe and India.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Abdul Majeed, Mohamed Ebrahim and others and was passed amidst shouts of "Long Live Revolution."

The meeting terminated its proceedings late at 9 p.m.

NAZAR MURDER CASE

Jugtap Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 31.

Further hearing of the case in which Madhavrao Jagtap stands charged with the murder of Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, a Bombay share-broker was resumed to-day at 12 noon before Mr. W. N. Baktyar, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, Thana, when three more witnesses were examined by the prosecution and Mr. N. B. Yeraodekar, the Police Prosecutor declared the case for the prosecution as closed.

ALL ABOUT THE BODY.

Narayan Arjun Sawant, Police Sub-Inspector, Borivli, deposed that he knew Nazar Dharamsi who was staying at Kandivli. On May 28, witness learnt from Mr. Kokje, of the Bombay C. I. D. that he was missing. Having learnt in the evening that Inspector Dyer had come to Borivili Police Station witness went there. Then Madhavrao was sent for. He came and made some statement and then witness, Dyer, and others with the accused went to Bandra where Inspector Dyer had some talk with the D. S. P. who ordered me to investigate. Inspector Dyer gave accused in my charge and I arrested him at 12-30 a.m. on the 29th May. Next day in the morning we took out the accused and started with him; accused and Dyer sitting in one car and we in another car. Near Khandala we were asked by accused to go to Mahableshwar. By the side of Pratapgad, accused pointed to a place where the body was thrown. After searching about the place, a dead body was found wrapped in a carpet. The body and the clothes were identified by Shaffique. On May 30, the body was brought to Bandra and sent to the Medical Officer, Bandra, for post mortem examination. Subsequently, Pathare was arrested who on the 1st of June pointed out Parsik as the scene of offence.

LAST WITNESS.

Last witness examined was Ramajirao Vishramrao Salvi, Police Inspector Kalyan. Witness was Sub-Inspector for Thana Mahal in May last. The Sub-Inspector, Bandra, transferred the offence to him and then he filed the first information which was read out to the witness. Mr. Karbhari objected and it was then decided that the confessional portion should be deleted and the information be exhibited after nothing down Mr. Karbhari's objection. Subsequently, after obtaining a remand for accused and Pathare, on the 7th June, witness went to various places and recorded statements of persons who were called as witnesses in the case.

At this stage the prosecution case was closed and accused was asked if he had anwthing to say with regard to the evidence recorded against him and he replied he would say in Sessions Court. Then a charge under section 302 was framed against Madhavrao Jagtap and accused was committed to the Sessions Court, Thana, for trial.

WHAT IS SWADESHI?

B. P. C. C.'s Warning To Merchants.

The Secretaries B. P. C. C. writes:—

There has still been some misunderstanding among manufactures and dealers of Swadeshi goods about the issuing of certificates by the Provincial and Local Congress organisations. With a view to clear that misunderstanding we reproduce the Working Committee's resolution which reads:—

"The Committee does not approve of the policy of Congress organisations issuing certificates to shops dealing in cloth except those dealing exclusively in Khaddar and the Committee advises those organisations which have already issued such certificates to withdraw them.

The Committee also does not approve of the policy of issuing certificates by the Congress to weaving handlooms except those who use hand spun yarn and such certificates as have been issued should be withdrawn."

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

"This Committee has noticed with regret that some Congress organisations have infringed the directions issued by us in regard to the programme of boycott Foreign cloth by permitting the sale of existing stock of foreign cloth for certain period. This Committee calls upon the organisations immediately to cancel all those arrangements as they are against the declared policy of the Congress, namely, the complete prohibition of both the sale in India of the existing stocks and of the importation of any further foreign cloth. In the event of any infringment of the directions of the Committee in regard to the programme of the foreign cloth boycott, the President of the Congress is authorised to take disciplinary action against the Committee or the individual concerned as the case may be.

SWADESHI BOARD.

"The Committee resolved that a Swadeshi Board be formed to help the Swadeshi Movement in every way possible by means of preparation of a Directory of Swadeshi goods by propaganda and otherwise. This Board will be dealing with Swadeshi Articles other than cloth. The Committee authorised the President, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to commend the names to this Board and frame the definition of "Swadeshi for submission to the Working Committee at its next meeting.

The Working Committee is of opinion that Congress Committees as such should not make themselves responsible for issuing certificates to manufacturers or dealers in Swadeshi goods."

Manufacturers and dealers who had obtained certificates from the former Boycott Committee and other allied Committees working under the Congress are hereby requested to send these certificates to the above office immediately and they are also requested not to use those certificates anymore in their advertisements.

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

still exist several grievances against the working of the East India Cotton Association Limited. but no important persons or associations connected with the cotton trade have ever protested against the idea of a single controlling authority. It is only after the publication of the Government Resolution that Shree Mahajan Association have started this propaganda and have succeeded in enlisting the support of two associations.

SHADOW NOT SUBSTANCE.

(5) The description given by the "ex-Director" of the hedge contract adopted by the sacrosanct Association does not really stand the test of truth because the whole arrangement, however nice, is only a shadow and not a reality, to give the colour of legality to gambling transactions. Who can reap any advantage from a thing which is not real but only a delusion?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

(6) It is a matter of regret that the "ex-Director" in his article in the "Samachar" in his zeal to support the activities of Shree Mahajan Association has chosen to indulge in unfair and unworthy criticism of an incident of a private character. Being personally connected in this matter, for the sake of justice and truth, I must emphatically contradict certain allegations made by "ex-Director" against Sir Purshottamdas. In this connection, also "ex-Director" has made two wrong statements. The crisis, referred to, occured when the Cotton Contracts Board was in authority and Mr. Wiles was the President. Sir Purshottamdas is wrongly alleged to have been the President. When the crisis appeared imminent, the late Oomar Sheth and leading creditors realised that the only person who could avert this crisis was Sir Purshottamdas, because he commanded a remarkable respect amongst the creditors and debtors. Accordingly he was approached and requested to undertake a most doelicate, laborious and complicated task. Sir Purshottamdas never asked for his fees but the late Oomar Sheth and some leading creditors thought that the work would take several months—perhaps a year or more and that the nature of the work would take several hours daily, and if such a work remained unrewarded, they would permanently remain under the great obligation of Sir Purshottamdas. They did not like this; hence the late Oomar Sheth and some creditors requested Sir Purshottamdas to charge proper commission and it was only at that stage that the request was accepted by him. It is universally acknowledged that Sir Purshottamdas with his unparalleled integrity, zeal and experience with the most honest co-operation of late Oomar Sheth so perfectly conducted the whole affair that the creditors got on the whole a fairly decent dividend of more than 12 annas in a rupee. But for him I doubt if the dividend to the creditors would have been hardly to the extent of 4 annas in a rupee. As far as I believe in all probability the "ex-Director" has been one of the creditors and he has more than once acknowledged his thankfulness for the memorable services rtndered by Sir Purshottamdas on that occasion. It is wonderful why the "ex-Director" speaks so differently.

SANGIDAS AFFAIRS.

I believe there is greater element of truth in the arguments advanced in the matter of Sangidas' corner. I do admit that it is a sheer act of injustice to take away the precious rights of the buyer to buy on account of the defaulting vendor. I trust, however, "ex-Director" will agree with me that it is no use shedding crocodile tears when a big plot is engineered and many innocent people made victims of the same. In my opinion the less said on this unhappy chapter, the better.

PRICES OF 1923 AND 1930.

The fact that "ex-Director" does not appreciate any good in the timely services rendered by the East India Cotton Association in 1923 by fixing the maximum rates will serve as proof, to show that he views everything with a prejudiced eye. His intention seems to be to depict the East India Cotton Association as black as possible but he fails to see that such an attempt takes away the grace of fair criticism and makes it valueless. The gross mismanagement on the part of the authorities of the East India Cotton Association on the occasion of fixing the minimum rates in the month of June last year and abruptly undoing the same with no reasons or with untenable reasons, will ever stand as an unprecedented and indefensible error ever committed by any big commercial association.

SOUND CRITICISM

Some criticisms made by the ex-Director are really sound and show his grasp of the subject. I fully concur with his views on the following matter.

(1) The system of surveys and appeals. (2) Unsatisfactory classification of hedge contracts. (3) Element of uncertainty in the matter of basis, differences of various growths and spot rates. (4) Cancellation of right of buying on account of defaulting vendor. (5) Shortsighted and selfish policy of the millowners. (6) The great influence which the foreign exporters and vested interests exercise for their own benefit at the cost of the trade and the growers. (7) Absence of the clear goal viz., to fetch economic or remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. (8) Existence of something of the nature of ever-existing, invisible bear raids. (9) Absence of provision making it compulsory to intimate, five days before, the intention to tender goods against sales. (10) Lethargic, unbusinesslike and unfruitful funoctioning of the Central Cotton Committee. (11) Unjustifiable attitude of the authorities of the East India Cotton Association in the matter of time of surveys and appeals inspite of the strongest possible protest brought by the Brokers' panel by divorcing their co-operation on the Board of Directorate.

I accept the criticisms of the "ex-Director" in the matters enumerated above as just, fair and sound and hope that the trade will look to them seriously when the question of revising bye-laws comes.

WHAT IS REALLY NECESSARY

The various reforms suggested by "ex-Director" at the end of the third contribution are in my opinion, uncalled for, one-sided and unbusinesslike. I believe that if the following further reforms will be added to some reforms recommended by Inquiry Committee, the trade and the growers will be greatly benefited.

(1) Panels should be removed because they create division in the trade which ultimately weakens the main body itself. (2) The constitution of the trade should be completely democratised. (3) Scheme of certified godowns should be brought into force at an early date. (4) Reclassification of the present Hedge Contracts and the reasonable narrowing thereof. (5) Restoration of the right of buying on account of the defaulting vendor. The cancellation of this precious right has reduced the present contracts to the category of wagers and the unequal distribution in the right of buyers versus sellers, the buyers being at a great disadvantage; the generality of buyers and investors are scared away from the field of cotton buying, ultimately resulting in the unremunerative prices to the growers. In refreshing contrast to the position prevalent in our trade, I beg to point out that the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange (Rule 7), under which intentional default in delivery entails expulsion from membership in addition to penalty. (6) Provision making it compulsory to intimate five days before the intention to tender goods against sales.

In my opinion these reforms are very urgent and if any member of the Legislative Council will bring an amendment to that effect and get the amendment passed, such an act on his part will really prove to be one of the greatest boons conferred on the cotton trade and growers.

MORE RAIN FOR BOMBAY & GUJRAT

General Rainfall In Konkan

POONA, August 2.

The monsoon has been active along the west coast of the Peninsula in East Gujerat and its neighbourhood and in Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and Malabar and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Rajputana Gujerat and the Punjab Hills. A few falls occurred in Orissa, West Central India, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Bombay, Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Victoria Point one and a half, Gwa one, Tavoy and Lashio three-quarters, Jalpalguri three; Dibrugarh one and a half, Purnea and Cherrapunji one; Indore one and a half, Meerut one; Benares and Saugor a half, Mount Abu two, Udaipur one and a half, Dalhousie, Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa a half, Fort Sandeman and Pachmarhi a quarter, Karwar, Khandala, Mangalore and Calicut two, Cochin one and a half, Ratnagiri one, and Gulbarga, Miraj and Mercara a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Assam and North Bengal and general rain will continue along the west coast of the Peninsula, with local falls in West Deccan, West Central Provinces, East Gujerat, Punjab, Kumaon Hills and the Burma Coast.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1931.

FLEA FOR PATIENCE.

The debate that was held in the House of Commons on Friday on the Indian situation will not make on India the desired impression because the Tories have indulged in that kind of talk in season and out of season. The debate was obviously occasioned by the recent murders and attempted murders of officials. Abhorrence of such murder is one of the few points on which even extremes could meet, the British Tories on the one hand and the Congressmen on the other. If, therefore, the Tories had attempted to wean all concerned from violent acts and policies, they could conceivably have done some good to a cause that is so far common and that is awaiting a settlement at the Round Table Conference. But they easily succumbed to the common temptation of meeting one kind of violence with another. Even an aged, sober historian like Sir Charles Oman was so upset by the violence of his own thoughts that he "shuddered" at the thought of Self-government in India and so muddled up things as to say that the Muslim community was fearful as to what was to happen. A historian could well have considered that none had shuddered at Self-government in Ireland and Canada. Another Tory Knight, Sir Alfred Knox, showed more fury than sense in his remark that British prestige had sunk to dust because "agitators who stirred up actual murderers were allowed to carry on." And Mr. Bracken was more explicit, though not less insane, in his suggestion that Mahatma Gandhi should have been tried for incitement to murder instead of being invited to St. James' Palace. It is possible that people like Mr. Bracken and Sir Alfred talk like this because they do not know Gandhiji well enough. But it would be good for them to realise that he is to-day the greatest force for peace in India, that he has weaned thousands of Indians from the path of violence and that thereby he has saved far more British lives in India than he has failed to do. If the British really care for Indian goodwill and Indian connection, they will do well not to talk insultingly of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Freemantle, himself a Conservative member, deprecated the exaggerations in some Conservative speeches but added that those speeches never-the-less "betokened strong feeling throughout the Party and the country". But the strong feeling is no justification for outrageous exaggeration, which can only inflame the strong feeling in India. Members of Parliament at least are expected to carry out the suggestion of the "Manchester Guardian" to avoid the use of strong irresponsible language. If any Member still thinks that bluster about firm rule in India can frighten any section of India, he has yet to know the India of 1930 and after. The agitation of 1930 throve on repression and finally triumphed over it and would hereafter continue to do so. The bitter complaint made by Col. Hacking about "continued serious position of Lancashire" and his touching appeal to Mr. Benn to take Gandhiji to Lancashire and "show him the poverty he was creating" are but a few aspects of the triumph of the boycott movement over almost all conceivable kinds of repression' The memories of that repression are still alive and have created at least as strong feeling in India as may be existing in Britain. Yet, barring a few whose hearts seem to be filled with despair and revenge, all Indians, true to the Pact made by Gandhiji, are prepared to endorse the chance he gave to Britain for an amicable settlement. It is up to the British who might care for Indian connection not to trifle with that chance. It is said that during the debate in question Mr. Benn repeatedly laid emphasis on the need for restoring goodwill and thought that efforts in this direction were being remarkably successful and every thing promised well for the reassembling of the Round Table Conference. We also learn that most of the difficulties with regard to the Pact likely to hinder Gandhiji's visit to London are being smoothed over. Having agreed to the Pact, let all concerned give a sporting chance to it and to the Conference. without being swept off their balance by lapses from the spirit of the Pact either on the part of officials or private individuals. If the London Conference should fail, there would then be time enough for Tory truculence. Till then let not the violence of a few be allowed to be an excuse for the retributive violence of many.

IS THIS THE REMEDY ?

A Viceregal Ordinance has been issued "to provide certain special powers for the suppression of the rebellion and restoration and maintenance of Law and Order in Burma." Under this Ordinance special powers are given to "competent authorities" to arrest persons without warrant and to control "turbulent" persons, also to control the press, "the posts and the telephones". In an explanatory statement proclaiming the Ordinance the Viceroy says: "We have considered from time to time whether the purpose (of restoring order) would best be served by a declaration of Martial Law" but "we have decided that this course should not be taken at present, not because the situation in the districts would not justify it.....but because local conditions and the nature of operations make it expedient that in existing circumstances control should continue to the exercised by the civil authorities." The public impression of the announcement of this policy of bestowing emergency powers on the Burma bureaucracy can only be that at Simla, Sir Charles Innnes and his colleagues are considered to have pursued the right course so far in grappling with a difficult situation and that the assistance they now demand of emergency remedies to have further recourse to resolute rule must be granted to them. Short of Martial Law, which will not be introduced because of local conditions and the difficulty of operating it, Sir Charles Innes has had all that he has asked for. The bureaucracy can now arrest without warrant, take means to control "turbulent" persons, appoint special police officers and "require the assistance of any person in the restoration of Law and Order". The districts in Burma to which the Ordinance is applied in the first instance will thus be subject to a kind of Civil Martial Law.

But can it be said that this is the right remedy to stamp out discontent in Burma, which although it has in certain parts in the Province broken out into violence, has for its root causes, acute agrarian distress and the long standing resentment of the people against taxes like the "Thatmeyo" which they consider an assault on their self-respect? The Government of Burma in their first communique regarding the unrest did admit that it was mainly economic. Afterwards they shifted their position and denounced it in a later communique as fanned by political agitators. After months of resolute rule Sir Charles Innes has been unable to suppress the rebellious unrest nor has he shown himself competent to devise and carry out a policy which combines reconciliation with firm suppression of disorder. The nationalist press in Burma and even those elements in Burmese public life which offer the bureaucracy docile co-operation repeatedly warned him that reconciliation nmust come first as a means of restoring confidence. One of the most urgent items in reconciliation must be the institution of large scale remissions. Burma officialdom has remained impervious to this advice and although Sir Charles Innes met in conference on Saturday Tharawaddy Pu, U .Maung, U. Su and other Burmese leaders and discussed "the rebellion and political matters", it is not likely that the belated move on his part of consulting non-official opinion will prove fruitful, particularly when he has armed himself with a heavier bludgeon of repression and when he is reported to be closely associated with the policy of separation which the majority of Burmans heartily detest.

The anti-separationist party which has the powerful support of the General Council of Burmese Associations have, in fact, already exposed the motive underlying the Innnes policy. After the visit of the anti-separationist delegation to Simla where the Viceroy heard its views, a statement was issued by it which exposes the game of the separationists who, as delegates from Burma and the bureaucracy's darlings, at the first R. T. Conference, announced after return home, that separation was a "fait accompli". This anti-national quartet, says the statement, told their countrymen after return from London that "separation was a settled issue and no one could undo what they had done." It is easy to imagine how this propaganda must have added fuel to the fire of discontent in Burma. The anti-separationists emphasise in their statement that "they were left out at the first R. T. Conference, though they were willing to co-operate at that conference" and they justify protest against" the holding of a special and separate conference for Burma, the new move in London about which they point out nobody in India knows anything in regard "to its scope, constitution, personnel or relation to the Round Table Conference". It is but natural that the anti-separationists should regard this move as "the latest trap". Now that the question of separation of Burma has been re-opened, the MacDonald Government must, in the interest of equity and fair-play, abandon the scheme of a separate conference on Burma and insist on an adequate representation of the anti-separationist view-point at the general R. T. Conference. They must also examine seriously the question of tranferring Sir Charles Innes to another sphere of activity, and the introduction of methods of reconciliation to meet the situation in Burma.

Trifles.

It is stated, says a Simla message, that the Burman Delegation to the separate Round Table Conference for Burma will comprise two Europeans and two Indians, besides Burmans.

The question is whether they have made sure, I mean about the Indians.

* * * * *

In a letter to Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Mahomed Iqbal says that Islam is equal to Bolshevism plus God.

The eminent Muslim philosopher is now hard at work on the other formula—the relation of Islam to British Imperialism. He hopes to complete it before the end of the coming Round Table Conference.

* * * * *

According to the London correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper, "The Jam Saheb held that the boycott of British goods had been a great mistake, as it had alienated sympathy in England and had injured Lancashire."

The famous Indian batsman is evidently unwilling to let India have its innings even after 150 years.

* * * * *

Addressing a Lucknow audience, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asserted recently, that the typical representative of India was the man behind the plough.

About 80 Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference have been wondering, ever since, what the—he was talking about.

* * * * *

"The worst thing about dastardly outrages like the murder of Mr. Garlick is that they upset the mental equilibrium of people whose sanity and commonsense are ordinarily beyond question." —The "Tribune."

Too true. But, why attack, as our contemporary does, poor Mr. A.H. Ghaznavi on this ground?

* * * * *

Which reminds me. In his latest speech at Calcutta Mr. Ghaznavi, the Secretary of the Irwin Memorial Committee, tore the ex-Viceroy and his policy to pieces. This, of course, fulfils expectations in regard to Mr. Ghaznavi.

* * * * *

But, lest his protest, to wit, "the tyranny of the clamorous minority is becoming intolerable" may give rise to suspicions of ingratitude in this particular, may I announce that it was not directed against the Muslim intransigents and their patrons?

* * * * *

Arising out of the resolution about Nationalist Muslims by the Liberal Federation: All speculations regarding Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Ahmad will be too hasty, if not out of order.

* * * * *

"When I go to the theatre I enjoy it with the enormous simplicity which belongs to children and yokels."

—Mr. G.K. Chesterton.

Those who have seen G.K.C. will be inclined to agree with the bulk of it.

SCRUBBING, MENDING, POLISHING

(BY F. K.)

Nothing proves the old adage "appearances are deceptive" so well as the actual experience of adversity. My own observation of life in German cities in 1922 when the mark was going down by great bounds is confirmed to-day by another eye-witness who testifies to the incredible deceptiveness of appearances again to-day when literally all but the upper hundreds of Germany are on the verge of bankruptcy. The poverty tension is so thick you can cut it with a knife and yet to judge by appearances you would never dream that Germany was so near collapse. You can walk miles and not discover a German slum. From the children to the hansfrau and, bread winner, every German citizen has a shine on his or her shoes and wears well-ironed although infinitely darned clothes. The meagre ration is still almost elegantly served. The tenement rooms still invite because whatever industry can do to make them inviting has been done. In the 24 hours there is still an hour or two for scrubbing, mending, polishing, even decorating. If there is a skeleton in the cupboard, is that any reason why the cupboard should be musty?

A nation that takes such infinite pains to cheat penury can face any human catastrophe and come to the top. It can take even a revolution in its stride.

My travel-muse brings to mind a hundred scenes and rejects them for my present purpose. But one little memory shall be recorded here. It is that of the little thatched huts of the Santals of Bengal. With hardly enough clothes to their backs and hardly enough to eat, these people too found time to scrub, and mend and polish and decorate, aye, even to sing and dance. And, if they have not gone under in 150 years of British Rule shall they go under in Home Rule?

LONDON LETTER.

CONCERN FOR THE "COVENANTED".

(From Our Own Correspondent)

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, July 24.

A glowing tribute was paid to the memory of Lady (Dorabji) Tata on Monday last at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at a public meeting over which Lady Aberdeen and Temair presided. Notable figures both in Indian and English social and public life joined in their tribute to the noble lady whose manifold activities for the public good, specially in the cause of the uplift and welfare of India's womanhood, had won her a peerless name in both the countries. All India mourns her loss to-day. Her absence will be all the more acute in these difficult times when she had whole-heartedly joined in the movement for national freedom.

WELCOME TO LORD IRWIN.

Lord Irwin was accorded a civic welcome at Harrogate on the 18th inst. He took this opportunity of giving a long speech reviewing the relationship between India and Great Britain during the last two centuries. He answered in mild and restrained language the criticisms levelled against him by Mr. Churchill and his group. He brought home the fact which every one knows, namely, that Mr. Churchill was a political turncoat. When ten years ago the policy of Dominion Status for India was advocated by the then Government of which Mr. Churchill himself was one of the most powerful members, he (Mr. Churchill) was moved to enthusiasm. Speaking on June 15th 1921 at a dinner to the representatives of the several Governments of the Empire. Mr. Churchill said: "There was another great part of the Empire represented at that gathering which had not yet become a Dominion, but which moved forward under the Montagu scheme in the work which began with Lord Morley and was continued by Lord Chelmsford towards a great Dominion Status. We well know *how tremendous was the contribution* which India made in the War of 1914.... We owed India *that deep debt* and we look confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion Status."

"BASE INGRATITUDE."

The world now witnesses the appreciation of "that deep debt" in terms wholly inconsistent with the words spoken in 1921. A prominent M.P. once described this to me as "base ingratitude". Whether these two words are sufficiently expressive of such glaring public humbug. I shall leave, to your readers to decide.

Another violent outburst is soon expected from Mr. Churchill. His beloved friend, the Chairman of the Statutory Commission, has not found place in the Federal Structure Committee of the second Round Table Conference. Tory papers have for some time been clamouring for Sir John Simon's nomination.

I.C.S. AND RETRENCHMENT.

Consternation seems to prevail in some quarters here on account of the likelihood of Government of India proposing reductions in salaries and allowances of officials in the covenanted Services of India. Efforts were made in the House of Commons on July 21st to force the Labour Government into a committal to the effect that no such proposals would have their approval. It seems ridiculous that if India, considering her peculiar conditions at the moment, should decide to retrench her expenses in this connection, any Government outside the country should even think of interfering. Retrenchment in official quarters has been carried out in most of the countries of the world afflicted by the present depression. The record of the Government of India in this respect has been lamentable. It still insists on maintaining in a poor country like India a Civil Service which is notorious as being the *highest* paid in the world. Even in a purely domestic sphere the dictates from Whitehall have to be obeyed. Whatever the commitments of the Secretary of State for India in this connection, if it is agreed that retrenchment in this direction is not only beneficial but also imperative in the interests of India, the present agreement with the imported officers leaves them the option of terminating their services in India after due notice. The findings of the Civil Service Commission here which were published only last evening afford an interesting contrast to the policy advocated in some quarters here.

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BILL.

REPLY TO "EX-DIRECTOR".

(By DURGADATT SAWALKA).

II*.

(1) The ex-Director writes:—"The Association is to have a permanent monopoly in respect of cotton business in the Bombay Presidency." In this small sentence, he has made two untrue statements and indulged in fallacious and misleading argument. The first statement is that the Bill is for the city of Bombay only and not for the whole Presidency. The second untrue statement is that the powers to be conferred upon the East India Cotton Association are described to be permanent As a matter of fact, the Bill is for three years only. The act of conferring necessary powers on the East India Cotton Association Limited for the regulation and control of the cotton trade does not amount to giving monopoly to the Association in any sense of the term. The whole argument is misleading and fallacious. It is a matter of common knowledge that monopoly of anything is procured with a view to make profit and the party getting such monopoly has to pay or to do or to forego something to the Government in the consideration of monopolistic rights procured. No such essentials are present in the present case.

MISLEADING.

(2) It is misleading and fallacious to say that a single controlling authority amounts to taking away the freedom to trade in cotton. Persons indulging in such arguments do not know the distinction between "liberty" and "license". In the present Bill what the trade and the Government desire to suppress is not the liberty to trade in cotton but to suppress the license of gambling in cotton.

The principle of having a single controlling authority is regarded as very urgent and beneficial by the trade and Government because it (a) promotes greater good of the greater number (b) stops evil of pure gambling in cotton (c) curtails cut-throat competition and (d) regulates the trade in such a way as to make it efficient to perform its function properly in the best interests of the trade, public and producers.

(3) To say that "such monopolies are unheard of in any other country or under any rule' shows either ignorance of the "ex-Director" or travesty of truth. It is a well-known fact that the New York Cotton Exchange enjoys a special charter since about sixty years and there is no second association trading in cotton in the city of New York.

SUPPORT TO PRINCIPLE OF SINGLE AUTHORITY.

(4) It is an exaggeration to say that several associations have protested against the principle of having a single controlling authority. This point requires some elucidation. The Wiles Committee had asked all concerned, on 15th October last "whether a single controlling authority with legislative sanction is necessary and whether it is desirable that no other association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton." With the single and solitary exception of Mr. W. T. Halai, nobody has made any protest whatsoever against the idea of having a single controlling authority. The Wiles Committee have received about forty statements and practically all of them have supported the idea of a single controlling authority. This idea is not a novel one. In fact it is accepted by all the manifold interests connected with the cotton trade since about about ten years; and this view is reaffirmed even to-day by all persons and parties really interested in the welfare of the cotton trade. Dozens of influential corporate bodies e.g., (a) the Mill Owners' Association, (b) the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, (c) the Mukadams' Association, (d) the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. (e) the Indian Merchants' Chamber, (f) the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (g) the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, (h) the Central Cotton Committee and (i) several agricultural associations, have supported this idea. There have been and there do

(Continued on Page 5).

*This first article appeared on 1st instant.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Toddy Shop Picketing.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact not only expressly permitted peaceful picketing of shops selling "intoxicating liquor and drugs" but also laid down the nature of such picketing, requiring that it shall be "unaggressive and it shall not involve coercion, intimidation, restraint, hostile demonstration, obstruction to the public." But now our Madras correspondent informs us that the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam has received instructions from the Government that picketing of toddy shops is not covered by the Pact and should be prevented If the report is accurate, the Madras Government's standpoint is inexplicable, unless it is assumed that toddy is not intoxicating. But that assumption is ridiculous. Besides, even apart from the Pact, peaceful picketing of any shop is a thoroughly lawful act and the picketing of liquor shops has been held to be quite lawful by distinguished High Court Judges. Any Government that seeks to interfere with peaceful picketing is asking for avoidable trouble.

Retrenchment In Britain

Even the worst of anti-Indian Imperialists will admit that the average Briton is infinitely better off than the average Indian who would be considered lucky if he could get one square even though mal-nutricious meal in twenty-four hours. It is also undeniable that the economic crisis has hit the Indian harder than the Briton. The need to relieve the Indian poor is, therefore, more urgent. But while a good deal is being done to save the Briton from distress, little, in comparison, is contemplated with the object of rescuing the Indian from definite starvation. An instance of how the problem is being faced in Britain is furnished by the Report of the British Government's Economy Committee. Expenditure has to be cut down. The committee, therefore, recommends, among other things, reduced salaries to the fighting services, the police and even teachers who are perhaps the worst paid servants of the British Nation.

British Trusteeship.

Now what is the position in India—the backward and poor country which is under the "trusteeship" of Great Britain? Retrenchment Committees were undoubtedly appointed. But while they were announced with a flourish of trumpets the anticipated net result of their labours is pitiful. This is not quite surprising. For, although it may have been possible for these committees to do better, it was not within their power to effect any substantial saving in Government expenditure. India is being crushed by the expenditure that is being incurred in her name on "Defence" and the "Security Services". "India's Army" is a cruelly ruinous joke which can amuse only those who are utterly insensible to India's misery. The Security Services are the highest paid in the world including therein Great Britain. And, if the poverty of the country is considered, it is difficult to imagine a grosser scandal of exploitation than their salaries. And yet "Defence" and "Security Services" are the two items that shall not be interfered with: This is British Trusteeship.

Muslims And Swadeshi.

Apropos of the picketing of foreign cloth shops, a Press message from Delhi, says:—

"It is understood that responsible commercial and political organisations of Musalmans are addressing communications to the Congress against the picketing of Muslim shop-keepers. It is also stated that Musalmans would also resort to picketing of Khaddar shops in case Muslim shops were picketed."

The nature of these "responsible organisations" is not entirely unknown. But that is beside the point. What we are concerned with is whether,—let us also not forget the birth at Simla of the East and West Corporation—"responsible Muslim organisations" are out to fight Swadeshi and Khaddar in favour of foreign cloth, even though the foreign cloth may be owned by some Muslims. The so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference claims to be the big "responsible organisation" of Musalmans. Its Executive meets at Allahabad shortly. It will, of course, occupy itself with matters of real moment to the poor unorganised Muslims—more urgent than the question of their bread. But would it, we wonder, be able to spare a few moments of its valuable time and have the honesty to face this issue of cloth in a straightforward and unequivocal manner? Meanwhile, what does Mr. Shaukat Ali say—supposing he cares to say something clear and definite—about the boycott of Swadeshi, for the benefit not of the Muslim masses, but of Lancashire and Japan?

WILL GANDHIJI BRING SWARAJ FROM LONDON?

"No" Says A Noted Astrologer

INDIA'S DESTINY IS TO GET SWARAJ BY INSTALMENTS AND STAGES

"On the whole the Round Table Conference will be a successful one as far as India is concerned," said the well-known astrologer Jotirmartand Pandit Shankershatri of Hosritti, who is now in Bombay at "in his cryptic reply to questions, and continued: The Congress will accept the settlement arrived at by Gandhiji on the constitutional question." That, of course, was not much.

But he explained himself. India cannot hope to get anything more than is contained in the Nehru Report, he was of the opinion. It may be remembered that the Pandit had foretold, in the course of an interview in the "Chronicle" some months ago, that Gandhiji would go to London whatever happened. He does not claim any originality for his prognostications. He is only telling what can be forecasted from the Bhrigu Samhita.

GANDHIJI'S WELCOME IN LONDON.

"Whatever happens Mahatma Gandhi will go to England, as stated by me in an interview in the "Bombay Chronicle" some months ago, because it is so mentioned in the Bhrigu Sahmita, an ancient book written by a Rishi long, long ago. He will have a splendid reception in England, and even a few Conservatives will welcome him in English."

"But I am afraid Mahatma Gandhi be unable to realise the real implications of the Federal Structure Committee and its decisions and there is a likelihood of his being taken in by the British politicians, through their sweet talk and promisese."

WILL HE LEAVE THE COMMITTEE?

"There is also a possibility of Mahatma Gandhi leaving the Committee to do as it likes, that is to say he will take no further part in the Committee's deliberations. At this stage an old and respected leader of the Liberal Party may intervene and bring about a rapprochment between Gandhiji and the British Cabinet."

"But whatever happens, the British Government will grant India nothing more than what is contained in the Nehru Report. The constitutional reform will not go beyond that.. The Congress will, of course, not be very pleased with Mahatma Gandhi's achievements in London and there will be great dissatisfaction among his many followers.

ADVANCEMENT BY STAGES!

"What I mean is this. The political advancement of this country will be by stages and instalments, and reforms will come by degrees, and in course of time. There will be nothing like Swaraj immediately. The reason for this is that Gandhiji will be greatly influenced in his decisions by the Indian Liberals who are going to London. The result of all this will be received with consternation in India."

"What will the Congress do? They may discuss the whole question at a special session of the Congress, and the personal influence and ascendency of Gandhiji will carry the day, and the Congress will again accept the decision of the Round Table Conference. History will repeat itself. This is due to the potent influence of Gandhiji's stars which rule over his destiny at present. I am saying this from Bhrigu Samhita."

"Gandhiji's stars will make him play this important part in Indian affairs only until his 63rd age. After that there is a likelihood of his retirement. It is also likely that his influence will wane after that age."

"The Mahatma will be greatly honoured by the King. He will go from there on a tour to foreign countries like Canada and America."

SOLVING HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Asked about Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and what he will do at the Conference, Shankershastri said, "Through Malaviyaji's great influence the Hindu-Muslim problem will be solved in London at the Round Table Conference to the entire satisfaction of both the great communities. His influence on Gandhi will be very powerful and will guide Gandhiji in his discussions at the R. T. C."

"No," he said when asked whether Sir John Simon will be forced on the Conference. "The efforts made by the Tories to put Sir John on the Committee will come to nothing, owing to the diplomacy of Lord Irwin."

"On the whole the Round Table Conference will be a successful one, as far as India is concerned, in that the Congress will accept the settlement arrived at by Gandhiji of the constitutional issues."

KATHIAWAR KHOJA YOUTHS OUT FOR REFORMS

—:o:—

But Jamat Excommunicates The Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, July 30.

The Rajkot Khoja Youth League has convened a Social Conference at Rajkot to be held on the 29th and 30th August. The workers are having their propaganda on all sides, and they have so far received a good response from educated and common-folk people.

Seeing that the League is getting its ground, the Khoja Councils have excommunicated the Pesident and the Secretary of the League, and have summoned four more members to show cause why they should not be outcasted under Section 22 and 184.

Out of the four one is a prominent member of the Rajkot State Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kanji Goolabhai. In reply to this summon, Mr. Kanji has given a notice to the President of the Rajkot Local Council through the President of the Assemgly.

HONOURING THE EX-COMMUNICATED.

It has been already published that in honour of the ex-communicated, a gathering was to be held. This gathering was held on the 27th inst., under the presidentship of Mr. Lavanprasad, the well-known worker of Junagad, who had incurred the wrath of Jam Saheb for appealing him to repeal some harsh laws. Wed-known persons of Rajkot were present at this function. The President of the League narrated the tale of ex-communication throwing light on many hardships imposed by the Khoja Councils.

APPEAL TO KHOJA YOUTHS.

After that Mr. Pandya delivered a short speech ending with the words "As British India had filled Jails to bring the Government to reason, so, it is my advice that the Khoja youths should now come out in large numbers to be outcasted, to do away with this injustice."

The President, Mr. Lavanprasad expressed his firm belief that the Rajkot Khoja Youth League were on the right path and that their victory was certain.

A GOVERNMENT ADMISSION

How Seth Govinddas' Property Was Attached

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

A Government communique is issued giving facts regarding the attachment of property belonging to Seth Govinddas. It says that Diwan Bahadur Jiwandas and Seth Govinddas had to pay about Rs. 38,000 land assessment. On notice of demand no payment was made. The tahsildar issued a warrant of attachment against their moveable property. On application the Deputy Commissioner granted time. In spite of this order and without any sanction or authority from the Tahsildar, peons went to Jiwandas's house and demanded payment of arrears. No amount was paid and the peons attached a motor car and a silver mounted carriage. As no 'sipurdar' was offered they removed the property to the tahsil. On hearing of this unauthorised action the Deputy Commissioner directed the attached property to be released. Subsequently Rs. 19,000 was paid and time was granted for the payment of the balance.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN PATNA

Young Man Seriously Injured.

PATNA, August 1.

A bomb explosion occurred on Friday evening near the Patna City Police Station chowk. It is stated that Ram Babu, a young man of 24, was handling a bomb in the house of one Damodar Prasad in Dharamsalla Galli Ghat, when the bomb suddenly exploded, causing serious injuries to Ram Babu and damaging the room he was in.

The injured man was taken to hospital in a precarious condition and his injuries attended to.

The police have made six arrests in connection with the explosion, including Mahendra Prasad, the son of Damodar Prasad, Khatry Maharaj Mahto, a lorry driver, and a compounder employed in Lahiri Company.

Mr. Sealy, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Mr. Jarter The Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent inspected the scene of the explosion immediately following the occurrence. Investigations are proceeding.

Particles of the bomb, many sulpher stained articles, one cocoanut shell such as is used for making bombs and metal fragments have been recovered from the room where the explosion took place.—A.P.

INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS.

Swadeshi Alone Can Save Them.

MRS. KAMALADEVI'S SPEECH IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Aug. 1.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chottopadya addressed a largely attended meeting held under the auspices of "Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, Poona" on Sunday evening at Shivajee Mandir grounds. Sjt. Harolikar presided.

Mrs. Kamladevi said that she was not going to say anything new regarding Swadeshi for the Swadeshi movement was in the hand of the country for the last 30 years. One who still showed ignorance regarding it inspite of the lectures, literature, etc. on it must be a pretender. She asked the audience to look at the results of the three weeks' picketing which in Poona and judge for themselves. She complained about the indifference shown by the women of Poona. Poona women were well educated and could easily understand the Swadeshi movement.

WHY SHOULD WE BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH?

She then explained how the Swadeshi movement would help in removing the terrible poverty in their country. She was sorry to see India in this condition. There was a day when India was considered to be the richest country in the world; but to-day she was the poorest. That was the tragedy of her connection with Britain.

She said, "Because 60 crores of rupees are drained away from this land inspite of the fact that six crores of people of India do not get one full meal a day even. The only way to feed these people is to boycott foreign cloth and use Swadeshi. If you do not use Swadeshi then you refuse to give a meal to your own people."

Swaraj would not fall from Heaven nor would it be shipped from England. They should stand on their own legs and win it. Nothing could be gained by raising cries against the bureaucracy. They should use Swadeshi cloth in general and Khaddar in particular; for, by using pure Khadi they would be helping the poor villagers.

BOYCOTT WEEK.

The Poona City Congress Committee has drawn up a big programme for the Boycott Week. The beginning was made to-day. All the Prabhat Pheries of the City collected themselves at 6-30 and then went in a procession through the main roads of the city. They reached Shivajee Mandir and hoisted the National Flag and saluted it.

From 8-30 to 11 a large number of women and men sold Khadi in the City. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadya also hawked Khadi.

Every day Khadi will be hawked in different localities in the morning and in the evening lectures will be delivered explaining the advantages of using Swadeshi.

SENAPATI BAPAT IN MAHAD

Senapati Bapat and Sjt. Ketkar left Wai on 27th July for Satara. On the way they halted at Wather, a village, and exhorted the villagers to use Khadi and boycott foreign cloth.

On the 28th Senapati met the cloth merchants of Satara and discussed with them the terms of boycott of foreign cloth committee. He along with Sjt. Ketkar visited different institutions in Satara.

On the 29th the party went to Mahad. There also they hawked Khadi; cleaned roads and on the evening addressed a big meeting on Swadeshi. Senapati was presented with a purse of Rs. 266. The party has returned to Poona.

GRAIN MERCHANTS SON INJURED

PATNA, August 1.

As a result of the bomb explosion in the House of Damodar Prasad in Patna City Police Station Chowk last evening, a young man named Ram Babu was seriously injured, necessitating the amputation, in Patna General Hospital, of his left arm. He is the son of a local grain merchant and is reported to have taken prominent part in the last civil disobedience movement. His statement was recorded by the City Magistrate. The man was handing the bomb when it explored prematurely, the room being extensively damaged. Six men including the lorry driver and a local compounder have been arrested and fragments of the exploded bomb taken possession of by the police.—A.P.

LIBERAL FEDERATION CONCLUDE SESSION

(Continued from page 1).

er thought it was the time for them to state their views unequivocally and he considered it imperative for the advance of constitutionalism at this juncture to be plain and outspoken especially in view of the unscrupulous campaign of misrepresentation of India and Indian aspirations that was carried on in London.

The Federation ended with great tributes paid to the wise guidance of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani to the Liberals. The next session of the Federation will be held at Calcutta.

OPEN SESSION PASSES HOST OF RESOLUTIONS.

The National Liberal Federation of India opened its session by passing resolutions of condolence and sympathy and placing on record its sense of sorrow at the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mahomedali, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. K. T. Paul and Mr. Eardley Norton which was a great loss to the country. The Liberal party had also sustained loss by the death of Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis, Rao Bahadur K. C. Damle and Principal B. G. Sapre.

The next resolution which was also moved from the Chair condemned the attempt on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay and the assasination of Mr. Garlick.

The third and the fourth resolutions appreciated the distinguished services rendered to the cause of India by Lord Irwin, ex-Viceroy and accorded cordial welcome to Lord and Lady Willingdon.

RESOLUTION ON R. T. C.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved the next resolution which related to the Round Table Conference. It stated among other things that the Federation appreciated the useful preliminary work done by the last session of the R. T. Conference, especially in getting the principles of a Federated India and responsibility at the centre accepted. It welcomed the Prime Minister's statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government that "responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon legislatures, Central and Provincial" and expressions of the willingness of Ruling princes that Indian states and British Indian Provinces should form component parts of a Federated India. It trusted that the next session of the Conference will succeed in producing a workable and satisfactory constitution for securing genuine responsible Government for India as an equal partner in the British Common-Wealth of Nations. The same resolution appealed to Government to remove instead of increasing the inequalities of representation in the Conference by inviting to its next session an adequate number of Nationalist Mussalmans, representatives of Burma opposed to separation from British India and representatives of labour and agricultural classes.

FIGHTING GOVT. BY CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS.

The mover in his speech remarked that the policy of the Liberal party had throughout been one of supporting Government when they believed that Government were in the right and that of opposing the Government when they believed that Government were in the wrong. They fought Government by constitutional means. The speaker justified their participation in the first R. T. C. by saying that India received publicity as it had never in the past done.

Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan seconded the resolution which was passed nem con.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBLE TO POPULAR VOTE.

Pandit Hardaya Nath Kunzru then moved the sixth resolution on the agenda which approved of the scheme of Federation constituted of States and Provinces and opined that (1) The Federal Executive should be made responsible to the popular Chamber of the Legislature. It recommended that procedure similar to that applicable to motions of no-confidence obtaining at present in Legislatures in India and in certain other countries should be adopted in the future constitution and members of the Federal Assembly belonging to the States except Ministers should have no right of vote on such motions, (2) There should be no nomination of British Indian representatives and the States should allow their representatives to be chosen by some form of election which should after a fixed transitional period be uniform with the system obtaining in British India. This distribution of seats in the Federal Assembly should be made strictly on basis of population.

Pandit Kunzru in his speech said that the executive should be responsible only to the Lower House. Taking the constitutions prevailing in Europe he doubted very much whether one would be able to show that the trend of modern thought was in favour of making the executive responsible both to the lower and upper houses. He had yet to learn that that anywhere in modern European constitution it had been seriously suggested that the ministry should be responsible to the upper house. If it had to be responsible to both the houses the responsibility would be so diluted as to prevent the direct representatives of the country from exercising their vote.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Messrs. C. M. Gandhi and S. M. Bose and was passed.

PRAYERS TO RULERS OF STATE

The next resolution which was moved from the Chair hoped that the Rdiers of the States will seriously consider the desirability of gradually making their administrations approximate to the system of administration in British India.

Mr. A. D. Shroff made a striking speech in support of the resolution on defence. He said that the Government incurred enormous military expenditure at the expense of national building departments. The military expenditure of India absorbed 62-1/2 per cent. of the taxable revenue of the Central Government of India.

DEFENCE—A RESERVE SUBJECT

The resolution which was moved by Mr. J. N. Basu opined that defence should be a reserved subject under the Governor-General during a transitional period, its duration should be fixed by statute and provision should be made (1) the expenditure should be fixed for 5 years by a committee of an equal number of experts nominated by the Viceroy and of members elected by the legislatures; (2) the amount so fixed should be at the disposal of the Governor-General without a vote of the Assembly but without prejudice to its right of discussion and a definite scheme for the Indianisation of the defence forces including officers and men should be immediately propounded and provision for the training of Indians for services in all arms of defence so as to complete the process within a fixed period should be in charge of a Minister responsible to the Legislature. The resolution was passed.

Speaking on the resolution on safeguards Sir Phiroze Sethna made an admission that the Liberals agreed to certain safeguards at the last R. T. C. which they learnt on their return to India were not acceptable to the country. They had given to the Governor-General far more powers and safeguards which the country was not prepared to agree to. That was why the resolution he was proposing disapproved of the "safeguard" vesting power in the Governor-General to override the Finance Minister in the matter of Exchange and Currency.

The resolution was passed.

"DEBT" QUESTION.

Referring to the debt question the Federation urged the appointment of an independent and impartial tribunal, "to investigate and decide the nature and extent of adjustment between Great Britain and India on the eve of the transference of power from the British Parliament to responsible Indian Government. The speakers who supported the motion only made a passing reference to the Congress report on the financial obligations between Great Britain and India. The resolution was accepted.

COMMUNAL ISSUE.

The resolution which excited a good deal of controversy was in regard to the communal question. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad moved that the Federation regretted that until now no solution of the problem of minorities acceptable to all could be reached and while it was deeply concerned that every possible attempt should be made by all parties to arrive at an agreement generous to minorities and fair to all the following points should be borne in mind as being essential to the requirements of responsible Government. (1) Separate electorates should be done away with or in the alternative they should not be maintained beyond a fixed term of years.

UNITED FRONT.

Sir Chimanlal said that the communal question was of the most vital importance at the moment. It was a matter for sorrow and humiliation that they had to discuss this question again at R. T. C. If they did not present a united front at the R. T. C. then their chances of achieving what they wanted were small. He was a staunch advocate of joint electorates but as unity was essential he would agree to a compromise of retaining the separate electorates for a fixed number of years.

DON'T JOIN WITH SHAUKAT ALI.

Rao Bahadur Kale moved an amendment to delete the clause regarding the retention of separate electorates for a fixed number of years. He said that separate electorates had been tried for the last 15 years and that system had inflicted untold harm on the country. He warned the Federation to give the right lead to the coutry and not join hands with reactionaries like Shaukat Ali.

The amended resolution was as follows:— "Separated electorates should be done away with and there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minorities."

Mr. S. Hussein, a Muslim member of Hyderabad said that he had no hesitation in supporting the amendment. Hindus and Muslims weere living together for thousands of years but they were never so quarrelsome as during the period when there were separate electorates. Therefore he condemned separate electorates and supported joint electorates.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said that it was dangerous to continue separate electorates any longer and who stood for principles must tell England that they wanted self-Government only on the basis of joint electorates.

Mr. J. A. Dias said that he belonged to a hopeless minority. We had never heard that the system of separate electorates existed anywhere in the world except India.

The amendment was supported by several others and put to vote and passed by an overwhelming majority.

The non-contentious part of the same resolution was as follows:— There should be statutory fixation of a majority; The position of all important minorities should be equitably considered in the determination of weightage; There should be no statutory recognition of communal representation in the All-India or the Provincial Executive or the services, but by a convention, a fair and adequate re-representation should be secured to the various communities consistently with considerations of efficiency and the possesesion of the necessary qualifications.

All necessary reasonable and practicable guarantees should be given to all communities with regard to their religion culture, language and special laws.

Other resolutions passed on the occasion urged that the separation of Burma should be reconsidered, judicial services must be recruited from members of the Bar and approved of the extension of the franchise for men and women alike.

LOKMANY'S BRONZE STATUE.

—:o:—

TO BE READY IN TWO MONTHS' TIME.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Tilak Memorial Committee writes:—

"We have pleasure in submitting a report of the progress made by the Committee in its undertaking to erect a memorial in the form of a bronze statue to the late Lokamanya Tilak, for the information of our donors and the general public.

A year and a half back the Committee had approached Government for an extension of the already sanctioned area of ground on the "sands" where Lokamanya was cremated. After some correspondence Government was pleased to sanction the asked for extension of land, and our thanks are due to the then Municipal Commissioner Mr. A. R. Dalal for the help he gave us in obtaining this extension.

WORK OF HONORARY ARCHITECT.

Immediately, on hearing from Government of the sanction to the extension of land, the Committee got the necessary plans and sketches of the foundations and pedestal made by its honorary architect Mr. C. M. Master, M.A., AR.I.B.A., who spared no pains in pushing the work through, with great zeal and interest. The Committee also got a sketch drawing of a pedestal made by Mr. Wadke, a member of the Committee, and some of his suggestions have been very helpful to the Committee in finally approving of the design of the present pedestal. The foundation under the pedestal is of R.C.C. piles, 25 feet deep, with inter-connecting R.C.C& Beams and a platform with R.C.C. ramp wall all round. This work has been very economically carried out by a well-known R.C.C. expert designer and contractor of Bombay, Mr. P. S. Char. The total cost of this work comes to Rs. 5400/

The plinth is of trapped Malad stone, and its erection work was entrusted to Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas, a local contractor, who did it at a total cost of Rs. 1300/.

PEDESTAL WORK

The main pedestal work which has been recently finished is of gray granite, a very hard stone which the Committee had particularly to select on expert advice, though it was more costly than any other stone, on the ground that granite would stand against the salty weather of the sea. This work has been very ably carried out by Messrs. Edwin Duckett and Co., sculptors, Poona, who are experts in this kind of stone-work, and have executed many memorial works in India of large dimensions. The pedestal would cost about Rs. 5,000/.

The Committee collected some articles used by the late Lokamanya in his life-time such as his turban 'Adkitta', stick, etc, a copy of all books written by him and have got them interned in the hollow of the plinth securing them together by a copper box specially made for the purpose.

An order for five bronz panels bearing the inscription "Swaraj is my Birthright and I shall have it", in four different languages, and the name of the Lokamanya has been placed with Messrs. G. A. Mithawker and Co. The Committee took care to get proper designs made of these panels. The panels are being cast, and will be ready within a week.

STATUE TO BE READY IN TWO MONTHS.

The Committee regrets very much that it has not been able to unveil the statue on the coming Anniversary Day, i.e. 1st August 1931. It realises that the Memorial ought to be a perfect piece of art befitting the great national leader to whose memory it is being erected. The Committee hopes that the public would not mind a little delay in unveiling the Statue, and assures it that it will see that nothing is left undone to make the memorial grand and perfect. The ten-feet clay model of the Statue has been prepared by the sculptor Mr. R. K. Phadke. The Committee invited Messrs. Pithawala and Parandekar, artists, and also Messrs. Khadilkar of "Nawa Kal", Tatya Saheb Kelkar and Mr. Rambhau Tilak, a son of the late Lokamanya to inspect the model, and they have all agreed in approving of the likeness and general pose and character of the model. W assure the public that within two months nevt, the status will be made complete for being hoisted and fixed on site.

RS. 2 000 DEPOSIT WITH MUNICIPALITY.

Arrangements with the Bombay Municipaltiy have been made for the upkeep of the Statue and the amount to be deposited for the purpose has been fixed for Rs. 1,200.

The statement of accounts prepared by the Hon. Treasurers is being sent to the auditors and will be published afteraudit in due course."

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"SCIENCE TO SOLVE HER PROBLEMS"

Should Be A "Humanised" Subject

SIR C. V. RAMAN AT ROTARY CLUB

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

At a lunch at the Rotary Club Sir C. V. Raman in speaking on "Science and the Community' made some significant suggestion regarding the remodelling of our Indian educational system. In emphasising that modern civilisation is essentially based on the achievements of science, the distinguished scientist said that the time had come for India to apply science for the solution of her problems.

HUMANISED SUBJECT.

In his opinion in our present system of education science should be included as one of the "Humanised" subjects so much so that a child should take it up as soon as possible for the study of Natural phenomena is calculated to bring out the latent powers of observation and bring the child into closer touch with real life.

PARALLEL TO R. INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Continuing the learned lecturer made an appeal for the establishment of some institution or organisation to popularise the advancement of all branches of science, similar in many respects to the Royal Institution of London.

THE AXE AND TENDER PLANT.

Referring to retrenchment, Sir C. V. Raman urged that on no account should the axe be allowed to fall on the scientific services and departments as it would root out a tender plant the loss of which we would later regret.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A vigorous debate followed the lecture in which a Tussel of words ensued between the lecturer and Dr. Bhandarkar, who in defending the usefulness of Literature and Poetry, pointed out that the real thing which mattered was the spirit in which science was applied, and the right spirit could only be produced by a knowledge of literature and history.

SCIENTIFIC WEALTH UNTAPPED.

Mr. A. T. Watson, Director of Industries made a most instructive contribution to the discussion. He gave concrete examples of the failure of India to apply rightly the ample scientific knowledge given in her colleges. He added that the present world situation was not due to an inability to produce but to something radically wrong with the scientific and economic adjustment of things.

HOW TO FIGHT TRADE SLUMP

Mysore Yuvaraja Prescribes Remedy

BANGALORE, July 31.

Don't cut everything down. Seek new processes, extend your markets and in doing so, raise the standard of living of those about you. That is the spirit in which to meet the present unexampled slump which sickens Governments and businessmen the world over, and many even fear, portends permanent alteration in values" observed His Highness the Yuvaraja opening to-day the Mysore Chamber of Commerce buildings before a large gathering of members of the mercantile and industrial community. A labour force well-nourished, educated, working in close co-operation with directorates capable of more efficient service and earning a larger wage was, His Highness thought, the altogether new situation envisaged by the Whitley Commission, a happy ideal for which the Mysore Chamber might work with zeal. Mysore was fast becoming self-sufficient every day. They were attracting visitors whom they should induce to purchase Mysore goods by sterling quality, judicious advertisement and salesmanship. All good Mysoreans must, His Highness pleaded, recognise the duty to patronise Mysore goods. Incidentally, His Highness referred to the absence of direct facilities for the sea-borne trade and hoped that the Chamber would agitate and secure what he described as a vital link in commerce. His Highness concluded by paying a tribute of praise to Hajee Sir Ismail Sait (President of the Chamber). —A.P.

PULGAON MILL STRIKE

Women Pickets At Gates

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, CITY, August 1.

It is understood that Pulgaon Mill strike situation remains unaltered, though over a month has passed. Recently, the strikers resolved at a strike meeting not to resume duty, unless their demands were granted. Picketing is being done by women workers at the mill gates, mill authorities having declined to arrive at a settlement and sought police aid. The situation seems very grave.

HOW BRITAIN DOES IT

Cut In Salaries Of Civic Service

RUGBY, July 31.

Exceptional interest has been aroused in the report of the Economy Committee which will be presented to the House of Commons this afternoon. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir George May, has made an exhaustive survey of national finances and its recommendations are understood to cover proposals for substantial reductions in State expenditure on social services national insurance and civil services and teachers salaries. The Prime Minister was asked by Mr. Baldwin to-day what course the Government proposed to take on the report. Mr. MacDonald replied that the Cabinet had set up a Committee to consider the report during the recess. The Committee consists of the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Snowden, the Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson, the Dominion's Secretary Mr. Thomas and the President of the Board of Trade Mr. Graham.—B. O. W.

RETRENCHMENT IN MODEL MILLS

Move For Conciliation Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, August 1.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Executive Committee meeting on Thursday last, the President of the Nagpur Textile Union has approached the management of the Model Mills to join with the Union in application to the Local Government to set up conciliation board under the Trade Disputes Act to settle the dispute arising out of the retrenchment policy now being carried out by the mills. The reply of the mill authorities is expected on Tuesday. In the event of the mills declining to join with the union and the Local Government not granting conciliation board, on an independent application of the Union, it has been resolved to take a ballot of the workers' votes about the declaration of the strike. The mill authorities have so far retrenched seven workers and granted compulsary leave to forty-two workers of the dyeing department for one week. Their action is causing grave discontent amongst workers.

SEND-OFF TO "OUTWARD BOUND"

POONA, July 27.

The Secretary, Bharat Sneha Samvardhak Mandal writes:—

"Under the auspices of the Bharat Sneha Samvardhak Mandal, there was a public send-off to Prof. Kanitkar of the Deccan Education Society and Messrs. Khair and Date of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha under the presidentship of Shree Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti on the 26th instant at the Tilak Hall of the Limaye's Typewriting Room. Raosaheb Dikshit, Vamanrao Patwardhan, Prin. Tawade, Mr. Tamhankar and Mrs. Ashtikar spoke on the occasion. Shree in his presidential speech, showed the defects of the present educational system and said that the foreigners should come to India for education instead of our going to foreign countries. He also said that it is the irony of situation that the Indians are becoming poorer and poorer every day while the foreigners become richer and richer. Thus he blessed the three "outward bound".

PUNJAB NAWJAWAN SABHA

Arrest Of President.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 1.

Further details with regard to the arrest of the absconding President of the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha for whose arrest the Punjab Police offered Rs. 500 as reward show that since his flight from India he is understood to have been living as a Muslim in the eastern province of Afghanistan. Dressed as a Muslim Pathan student (such as come to Peshawar mosques from distant villages for receiving theological instruction) and wearing a long black beard like a true Muslim as he posed himself to be, Ramkishan tried to cross the Indian border when at Shabqadar on Thursday, he attracted the attention of the C. I. D. stationed there. He was searched and some papers in English and German were found on his person, which on examination revealed the names of Indian revolutionaries working in Europe. A letter which was recovered from him is said to contain the names of some Hindus which fact aroused further suspicion and seemed to challenge his assertion that he was a Muslim. When pressed Ramkishan is stated to have admitted his true identity.

Ramkishan is Mitha Sing who is said to be a native of Parachinap country and who fought in the Great War in France, but later became a decepter and joined the Turks. After the Armistice he managed to reach Berlin where he settled and married a German lady. Here Mitha Singh joined some revolutionaries and for a considerable period directed Communist propaganda and also contributed to a communist paper in Amritsar. Recently Mitha Singh came to Kabul by air.—A. P.

CONGRESS FLAG BANNED IN MYSORE

Violating Truce Terms In Dharwar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 30.

The General Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has written the following letter to the Collector of Dharwar in connection with the case under section 117 I.P.C. launched against one Basayya Chanabasayya of Mardur, Dharwar Dt. in violation of the truce terms:—

"Eight Satyagrahis of Hosritti to the then programme of the in Haveri Taluka cut some Babul trees in February according Congress. A case had been launched against them. But immediately after the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the case was withdrawn as per terms of the Agreement. Now to my surprise I learn that a case has been filed under section 117 I.P.C. against one Basayya Chanabasayya Ganganarsi of Mardur village who was distantly connected with the above Jungle Satyagraha. This Basayya it is alleged, congratulated the eight Satyagrahis while they were returning home after cutting the trees. Granting all the allegations made against him to be true, no case can be made against him under the truce terms. When you were pleased to withdraw the proceedings against the actual Satyagrahis, I cannot understand why a case should be made against a person who is neither an offender nor an abettor. And that too when every effort is being made by the highest officials of the Congress and the Government to see minutely that no truce term was broken by either party. This, you will admit, is unnecessarily provocative."

CONGRESS FLAG IN MYSORE.

In spite of the order prohibiting the exhibition of the National Flag in Mysore, the local Congress Committee decided to perform the Flag hoisting ceremony on the 26th. After songs a National Flag was held up in hand by a volunteer at exactly 8 a.m. when the whole congregation raised national cries and sang the flag song.

In the mean-while a Police Sub-Inspector who was on the scene snatched the Flag from the volunteer and put him under arrest. But the Deputy Superintendent of Police arriving later said that as the act did not amount to flag-hoisting, he did not consider it necessary to arrest the volunteer and was content with snatching the Flag.

In the evening also when the Flag-lowering ceremony was going on with the same enthusiasm, two volunteers who held Flags were arrested by the police. The volunteers thus arrested were placed before the Court the next day and were given Rs. 50 fine or in default one month's simple imprisonment. The volunteers gladly went to jail.

The Flag Ban has been extended to all districts of Mysore as I understand. Even in far off Tagdur village it has been promulgated.

V. P. Articles & Period Of Free Deposit

LAHORE, August 1.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore has been informed by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs that from to-day the period of free deposit of inland value-payable articles in post office has been raised from three to seven days, and an extension of further seven days will be allowed on a written application from the addresse and on the latter's agreeing to-pay demurrage at the rate of two annas per article per diem, or part of the day beginning from the eigth day. —A.P.

National Federation For Workers.

MADRAS, August 1.

"The time has come for a national federation for workers in the different industries, for without an efficient organisation workers are unable to safeguard their interests", said Mr. Shiva Rao opening the first session of the South Indian Conference of Port Trust and Harbour Workers Unions this evening at Gokhale Hall. He added, "Let us fight capitalists when necessary and advance our interest. But there is a vast for co-operation also between labour and capital in India."—A.P.

BUDHIST MONKS ON PEACE MISSION

Pongyi's Appeal To Burmese Rebels.

THARRAWADY, July 26.

By Mail).

On Saturday the 25th the Sayadaws (Heads of Buddhist Monasteries accompanied by Saya Sein and U Thaung Tin paid brief visits to the neighbouring monasteries of Tharrawaddy and conferred with the presiding monks asking for their co-operation and suggestions for restoration of peace and returned late in the evening.

On Sunday the 25th the Sayadaws accompanied by Saya Sein and U. Thaung Tin proceeded to Letpadan where they held a Conference with about 50 pongyis. It was decided to pay a visit again and hold another meeting when measures to preach to the rebels will then be decided on. The date fixed was after the Wazo festival (Buddhist Lent 29th and 30th July).

AT CONCENTRATION CAMPS

On Sunday the 26th, the Sayadaws accompanied by Saya Sein, U Thaung Tin, U Kyam, A.D.M., U Pike, T.D.M., Dy. S.P., were shown round the concentration camp which is under the charge of U Ohn Kin, Assistant Township Officer. The inmates expressed satisfaction and gratitude at the treatment received from Government. The Central Jail was shown round by Mr. Richards, Superintendent of the Jail.

ASSURANCE OF CO-OPERATION

On return to the Damayon to which the Sayadaws has shifted, seventy-six Sayadaws and Pongyis of the Tharrawaddy township whose monasteries are in the affected areas were invited by the Sayadaws for breakfast. A conference was held at 1 p.m. which extended till 3-45 p.m. Resolutions were passed wherein it was agreed that all these Pongyis would co-operate in the mission in their relative areas. Confidence was expressed in the Sayadaws by the local Sayadaws and it was decided to put into operation the plans suggested at the meeting after the Waso festival when the Rangoon Sayadaws would return to Tharrawaddy.

The Peace Mission of Sayadaws left Tharrawady by the 4 p.m. train for Rangoon. They were seven off by many prominent officials and non-officials.—A.P.

BURMA REBELS' ACTIVITIES

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

Series of dacoities are reported from disturbed areas while surrendering by rebels is continuing in Tharrawady and Prome. Some villagers at Thayetmyo were arrested on July 28 for harbouring rebels.

Captain Moore while surrounding a village in Mindon township on 29th July encountered five rebels of whom one was killed and another was wounded. The latter escaped with the rest.

One mail runner from Mindon to Shandat was illtreated by rebels on the way.

In the dacoity in Bassein on 29th July the headman's house was attacked and Government documents were destroyed. On 28th July two Government motor boats on the Pegu river were fired at by rebels, resulting in two police constables being slightly wounded. Police returned the fire but the rebels retired quickly and it is not known if any was hit.—A.P.

Rangoon Newspaper Change Hands

RANGOON, July 31.

Business concern known as "Rangoon Daily News", hitherto owned by Mr. Mohammed Auzam, Bar-at-Law, has been purchased by Hon'ble Mr. A. Hamid, Member of Council of State and Managing Director of Maymyo Electric Company and Upper Burma Bank Ltd., Maymyo.—A.P.

Policeman Accidentally Killed

SIMLA, August 1.

A regretable incident occurred in the Police Lines of Viceregal Lodge, when a policeman was cleaning his revolver which went off suddenly killing another policeman instantaneously.—A.P.

DARING DAYLIGHT DACOITY IN DACCA

How Four Young Men Robbed Municipal Durwan

DACCA, Aug. 1.

Four young men, two of whom were armed with revolvers and the other two with iron rods and daggers, attacked the durwan of the Dacca Municipality, as soon as they alighted from a hackney carriage at the office gate, robbed him of Rs. 6,200 and rode away on bicycles little after one o'clock this afternoon. The pursuers were kept at bay at the point of revolver. The men left behind a pair of sandals, iron rods and dagger. The money which belongs to the Municipality was the proceeds of a cheque which has been cashed by the durwan at the Imperial Bank a few minutes previous to the incident.—A.P.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World-famous "IT" girl
CLARA BOW
In her latest Talkie Triumph
LOVE AMONG THE MILLIONAIRES
All-Talking, Singing Dancing Film.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrill to the Revelation in
EMIL JANNINGS
Dramatic Acting in
"BETRAYAL"
Supported by ESTHER RALSTON and GARY COOPER.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Merry Clowns of "Rio Rita"
BERT WHEELER
and
ROBERT WOOLSEY
In their latest All-Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture.
HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1931.
MADAN THEATRES TOUCHING TALKIE-MARVEL
NEXT TO THE
PICTURE of DISTINCTION and GLORY — "SHIRIN—FARHAD"
IS
BHARATI-BALAK
OR
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DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.
JUST FOR A SONG
ALL-TALKING—SINGING—DANCING
With
LILIAN DAVIES
ROY ROYSTON—DICK HENDERSON
FAMOUS BEAUTY CHORUS
MANGAN'S TILLERETTE DANCERS
SID SEYMOUR
And His
MAD HATTERS ORCHESTRA.
With
MICKEY MOUSE
Note:—From August 8th all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 1.

Formosa, Hawell, Gothenburg.
Karanja, Morris, Durban.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Varela, Carracttues, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.

Silvercedar, Milles, New York.
Seroa, Samuel, Karachi.

S.S. Formosa:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Formosa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Gothenburg with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Mirzapore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 197 passengers.

S.S. Silvercedar:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Silvercedar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sirsa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sirsa, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 1.

S.S. Rawalpindi for Jaffa:—2 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—3000 cwt. Linseed W. T. Suren; 1500 cwt. mowra meal A. Dawn and Co.; 94 cwt. chutney F. Nowroji and Co.

For Fawrgoste:—25 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton yarn A. E. L. Ejil.

City of Canton for Philadelphia:—170 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

City of Bath for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 25 bales cotton Fly M. Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Silvercedar for Marseilles: 4000 cwt. groundnut seed Birla Bros.

S.S. Aquilia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Italinda Cotton Co.; 235 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tongo Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw J. Dossa and Co.

S.S. Heigin Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Nirvana for Moji:—100 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 1.

S.S. Havre Maru O. S. Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya:—79 cases glass ware; 320 cases porcelain ware; 238 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—500 tins paint; 40 tins chemicals; 46 tins coal tar; 1260 cases glass ware; 15 cases glue; 25 bales cotton yarns; 85 bales cotton piece goods; 52 bales cotton drill; 240 bales cotton yarn; 340 bales cotton shirting; 60 bales silk yarn; 51 bales rayon goods; 200 pkgs. lead; 110 bdle pipe fittings; 193 bdle brass ware.

From Kobe:—185 bales cotton shirting; 15 bales cotton drill; 95 bales cotton flannel; 50 bales cotton jeans; 140 bales cotton and art silk shirtings; 80 bales cotton and rayon mixed shirtings; 100 cases camphor; 25 bales silk goods; 40 cases glass ware; 80 cases canvas shoes; 90 cases rayon goods.

From Tokyo:—5 cases rubber goods; 204 cases beer; 160 cases cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—22 cases rayon goods.

From Moji:—2000 bags cement; 260 cases brass ware; 429 cases beer.

From Hongkong:—13 cases silk; 19 cases silk goods; 175 rolls chinaware; 110 bgs cassia; 500 bgs. sugar; 54 rolls mats.

From Canton:—1125 bales cassia; 30 cases palmleaf fans; 38 cases glassware; 144 rolls mats; 50 bales raw silk.

From Shanghai:—300 bags beans; 75 cases cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—513 bdle rattans; 754 bags sago flour; 709 bags betelnuts; 41 bags gum benzawis; 10 bags gum capel; 100 bags damar bata; 924 pcs. planks.

From Penang:—92 bags betelnuts; 887 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—13 cases rubber; 18 bags copper sheets; 50 cases oranges; 419 charts tea.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday (3rd).

Mails for Australia Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday (4th.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 1.

October	8.25
December	8.45
January	8.55
March	8.76
May	8.94

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 1.

October	8.25
December	8.49
Middling Spot	8.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 1.
Silver.—Market is idle.

Spot	13
Forward	13

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUN RATES.
London, Aug. 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p.s.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5.1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 1.

T T London on Berlin	20.55
T T London on Amsterdam	12.04.7/8
T T London on Brussels	34.80
T T London on Madrid	53.88
T T London on Milan	92.84
T T London on Berne	24.90
T T London on Paris	123.91
T T London on Prague	163.95

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 1.

Demand Bills	485.50

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REPATRIATION F. M S INDIANS

Over A Lakh Sent Back To Madras

DEATH OF MUSLIM MERCHANT

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR, July 19.

The death had occurred last week of Haji R. E. Mohamed Kassim, the most prominent and richest of all Indians in Malaya. The deceased was the proprietor of R. E. Mohamed Kassim and Co., a firm which ranks among the biggest business establishments here. The Sultan of Selangor and the royal ladies were among the thousands of influential people present on the day of the funeral. The popularity of the deceased was evidenced by the fact that over 300 condolence telegrams were received from European countries alone.

The deceased came to this country over 25 years ago and gradually built up his vast business which has branches in every important town in Malaya, India, Burma, Siam and the East Indies.

By his death the country lost a benefactor who was held in high esteem by every community in this country. The deceased before his death was also the President of the Selangor Indians Merchant Chamber.

UNEMPLOYED INDIANS.

The Government of the F. M. S. have again begun to repatriate unemployed Indians and this process of sending back the unemployed labourers is expected to last some months, now that retrenchment in rubber estates is in full swing. Indians generally are the victims and their position is becoming precarious.

The Government have a clear duty towards these unfortunate beings. But the utmost extent to which the Government were prepared to go is to send back Indians to their country. In other words they are prepared to transfer the scene of distress from Malaya to Madras. What happens to these dumb thousands when they are landed in Madras is not the business of the F. M. S. Government.

Up to the present nearly a lakh of Indian labourers have been landed in Madras and if matters go unchecked 50 per cent. of the Indians still remaining may have to go before the end of the year.

By the way what has become of the Indian deputation that was expected to visit this country to enquire into the Indian labour conditions in Malaya? If the government of India are earnest in this matter they should send out a deputation with the least possible delay as otherwise matters would take a course that would be impossible of repair.

WHAT "INDIA HOUSE" HAS DEMONSTRATED ...

Swadeshi Goods Equal To Foreign

(From A Correspondent).

On 21st January, "India House" was declared open by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, at Lohar Chawl, Bombay. The following Factories arranged this as their show room and Depots, viz:—Messrs. Himani Works, Calcutta; Messrs. Bengal Perfumery and Industrial Works, Calcutta: Messrs. Lahore Hosiery Factory, Lahore; Messrs. Lajpat Hosiery Factory, Lahore. Messrs. Kalighat Hosiery Factory, Calcutta, Messrs. Kohinoor Hosiery Factory, Calcutta; Messrs. K. C. Bose and Co.'s Biscuit and Barley Factory, Calcutta; Messrs. Tirhoot Moon Button Factory, Mehsi; Messrs. Khambatta Leather Works, Bombay; Messrs. Swaraj Industrials, Ltd. Bombay and Messrs. Diamant Hosiery Factory, Ferozepore.

Several other factories have taken advantage of this Show Room, and the latest to join are Messrs. Bengal Cannin and Condiments Ltd., Calcutta and "Phoenix" Tea (B. Gupta and Co.'s), Calcutta.

"India House" has been well patronised by the public of Bombay city and Presidency. Hundreds of people who did not believe that India could produce high quality products, have become converts to swadeshi, since they started visiting this House, and now they are most enthusiastic buyers of goods made in Motherland. "India House" has demonstrated that where quality is concerned Indian goods can stand up against any foreign brands.

But this work has got to be done still further. Several other factories have still to be similarly assisted. The work has to be so extended that Swadeshi goods of high quality will reach all the important mofussil towns of the Presidency. The organisers of "India House" have put in all their resources, small as they were. They invite co-operation from young men, specially in the form of money and work for furthering the work. Very handsome return is assured to all those who join this organisation as workers or financiers. Full particulars can be had from the organisers, personally or through post.

RAJWADE RESEARCH SOCIETY

(From A Correspondent)

Among the numerous literary giants of modern Maharashtra, one of the most profound scholars was Vishvanath Kashinath Rajwade, the founder of the Indian Historical Research Association of Poona (the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal) who passed away at Dhulia some four years ago. Though mainly interested in historical research the late Mr. Rajwade's was truly an encyclopoedic mind, and his studies ranged over a very wide field, political, philosophical and literary. To commemorate Mr. Rajwade's services to Marathi literature, it was decided at a meeting held at Dhulia immediately after his death in January 1927 to found a society to be named after him, the aim of which would be to carry on the excellent work so well initiated by him to take charge of his library, collections and manuscripts and to conduct researches, both historical and literary. The organizers of this movement also decided to erect a memorial building at Dhulia to house the collections of manuscripts and the valuable library bequeathed by Mr. Rajwade of learning. Rajwade was one of research students. The committee of the society have already collected donations amounting to nearly ten thousand rupees but to complete the scheme as originally planned further contributions to the extent of Rs. 15,000 are needed. This sum, it is hoped, will be forthcoming without difficulty. Maharashtra is a large province and so wide is the influence of its literature and savants that ruling chiefs and princes are always to the fore in patronizing the cause of learning. Rajwade was one of the greatest of these savants and the committee of the Mandal may well look up to the landed gentry and the rich men among the professional class in Maharashtra—apart from others interested in historical and philological research—to find the small amount required to put the finishing touches to the valuable work they have taken in hand.

Fundamental Rights Of States' People

A meeting of the States' Subjects residing at Ahmedabad was held on the 27th instant in the Hansraj Pragaji Hall, Sjt. Navalram T. Trivedi presiding.

The function commenced with the acceptance of a resolution regarding the need of a States' peoples organization. Accordingly an association called the "The States' People Association" was formed and a committee was appointed with Messrs. Pratap Chhaya and Amritlal Gandhi as Secretaries. A further resolution was moved that the States' people at Ahmedabad, should take up the duties of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference of celebrating the first week of August and enrolling members and getting signatures on the memorandum to be sent to the Congress President, regarding the fundamental rights of the States people.

The meeting denounced the murder of the Hindu workers and leaders at Veraval in Kathiawar, with a warning that unless an impartial inquiry was instituted in the matter, and the legitimate fears of the majority community as to their life and property were set aright, the consequences might turn out to be serious. It expressed its sympathy to the families of the dead and congratulated the Hindu population for their non-violent and peaceful attitude, advising them to stick on to their resolution till their grievances are redressed.

The meeting requested the States people at Ahmedabad to welcome the resolution of boycotting the Bedi Port of Jamnagar, as a measure for the release of the three innocent workers of Jamnagar. Finally the ban against "Saurashtra" was condemned and the people were asked to support "Saurashtra" in its fight against Princes.

National Worker Honoured

(From Our Correspondent)

VIZAGAPATAM, July 27.

Last evening the Prabhata Pheri Sangam presented a farewell address to Mr. D. V. Ramaswamy, President of the Congress Committee and to Mrs. Ramaswamy on the eve of their departure to Masulipatam. Mr. Ramaswamy having been prevailed upon by the Andhra Leaders to take up the principalship of the National College, Masulipatam. Mr. and Mrs. Ramaswamy were the soul and life of the Satyagraha movement and all national activities here and the peaceful nature of the vigorous picketing campaign of the foreign cloth which resulted in the cloth merchants undertaking not to import any more foreign cloth is entirely due to the leadership of Mr Ramaswamy. One of the cloth merchants, who appreciated Mr. and Mrs. Ramaswamy's national work, presented them cloths made of fine hand-spun yarn. The Vanara Sanyam presented a silver charka. Mr. Ramaswamy has been a municipal councillor for a long time past.

"NO COMPROMISE ON PRINCIPLES"

Mr. Mahmudullah On Communal Question

APPEALS TO VICEROY, MAHATMA & COUNTRYMEN

Mr. M. Mahmudally, Secretary, U. P. Muslim Nationalist Party, who sailed on August 1, sends the following for publication:—

I am sailing primarily for reasons of health, but I shall of course avail my presence in Europe—at the present psychologic al moment—to voice the Muslim Nationalist viewpoint before the British public. We intend to launch a vigorous campaign until the opposite party assumes a reasonable attitude. There can be no compromise on principles.

We are aware of the fact that we are deliberately vilified and misrepresented in "influential quarters": Our patriotic leaders are dubbed anti-Muslim: Our party is characterised as a "Mushroom growth over-night." We have patiently suffered all this and shall continue to suffer more without any spirit of animosity or retaliation. Our cause is great, therefore, our patience and suffering must be equally enduring.

TO LORD WILLINGDON.

My respectful homage to Lord Willingdon and his Government is, pray, do not be hoodwinked by the separatist. Their cause is essentially unholy and their tactics unworthy of the members of a great and brave community. Do not alienate the sympathy of the Muslim Nationalist on the false and baseless allegation of our anti-Government mentality. We are not at war with Your Excellency's Government. We cannot be. We have scrupulously honoured the truce. Ours is a family dispute. It does not ever concern the sister communities.

Your Excellency, it is a travesty of justice to characterise our party as the "Wing of the Congress." We are nothing of the sort. We are the true representatives of the Muslim intelligentsia and the real custodians of 80 million Muslims. We have within our fold the leading Ulemas and Mujtahids of India. Indeed the whole weight of Shia community, Jamiat-ul-Ulema—Farangi Mahal and Deoband is with us. Coupled with the powerful orthodox support which is quite independent of the Congress. We have behind us the gigantic force of one lac brave "Khudai-Khitmatgars"—an organisation the parallel of which no other party could boast of. Your Excellency will have to reckon with this army of non-violence and weigh every material fact in the scale of justice before you heed to the advice of the communalist and deny us representation at the R. T. Conference. For myself I have no doubt as to Your Excellency's verdict.

No doubt Your Excellency knows that not long ago at the call of the Muslim Nationalist and inspite of the bitter opposition of anti-Nationalist 12,000 to 14,000 Muslims courted imprisonment, 500 to 600 gave up their lives. In ignoring the Muslim Nationalist party Your Excellency will be committing the same blunder as your illustrious predecessor did in ridiculing the latent strength of the National Congress.

TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

My humble message to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress is that by your resolution on the communal question, adopted at your Bombay meeting, you have given a right lead to the Nation, but pray, do not stop there, nor should you minimise the strength of the sinister influences behind this artificial growth of communalism. Send forth into the villages and towns small joint deputations of Hindus and Nationalist Muslims to inculcate in the minds of the masses that Swaraj for India is a far off cry without Hindu-Muslim unity It is needless to emphasise the fact that during the years 1923 to 1929 intense communal propaganda was made. It is up to the Congress—the custodian of the welfare of 320 millions—to eradicate the bad influences of that unholy work.

The next practical step for the Congress is to immediately call upon all the Muslim parties to enter into a Pact with the Congress on the basis of the terms offered to the minorities. I have no doubt that the Shia community, Muslim Nationalist-Party, the orthodox party (consisting of Jamait-ul-Ulema, Firingi Mahal and Deoband) the "Khudai-Khidmatgar" would be prepared to negotiate and finally enter into alliance with the Congress. In this way Mahatma Gandhi could truly represent the whole of India which is yearning for self-expression.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

Just a word to my countrymen who represent the Mahasabha. For the love of India break up your communal organisation. Set an example to the minorities by your acts and deeds. Endeavour to inspire confidence in them, nay, even sacrifice your cherished privileges in order to convince the minorities of your great desire to protect their legitimate rights. Thus help India to evolve a national constitution. Remember communalism in a majority is nothing short of an unpardonable crime. The example of Egypt is before you. Until the Muslim majority inspired hatred in the Christian minority the land was governed by a third party.

TO MY PARTY.

Last but not the least I appeal to my own party. Now that you have tried, for over two months, to come to an amicable understanding with the separatist and have unfortunately failed in your noble task you should sincerely commence a nation-wide campaign in support of joint electorate. Indeed a few months can matter very little in the History of India. Do not lose a chance of a new experiment or sacrifice a principle. If you do so, you will betray gross ignorance of political insight. Do not lend your support to any formula which will convert the Muslim majority in Bengal and Punjab into a minority. Beware of the juggelery of figures. Do not be moved by the temporary wave of communalism, and never consent to lend your support to a constitution based on false premises. Communalism must die sooner or later. We cannot allow ourselves to be washed away by a passing storm. We must resist it and protect the highest interest of our community. No constitution can be acceptable to the Muslim Nationalist which does not ultimately lead India towards pure and unadulerated nationalism. No one can eternally dodge the inevitable.

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INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1931.

"Indian Daily Mail" says (20-6-31)—We are glad to note that particular attention has been paid in this year's publication to the news and requirements of Swadeshi, a list of manufacturers of such goods being given in a satisfactory form.

"Hindu" (22-5-31) says:—"Another section of considerable importance to the Commercial community is the "Market Places of India". It is a cyclopedia of Indian Markets the nature of business conducted, production, imports, exports, modes of communications, chief fairs etc."

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INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

..... Figures For June .....

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON RISE BY RS. 88 LAKHS

The monthly trade return of the British India for last June as per the Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistic show as compared with the preceding month, decreases in the values of exports and re-exports, with an increase in the value of imports particularly raw cotton.

The imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 12,13 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 73 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell by Rs. 91 lakhs from Rs. 13,10 lakhs in May, 1931, to Rs. 12,19 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also decreased slightly by Rs. 20,000.

BULLION.

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net impo[illegible]t or Rs. 5 lakhs in June, 1931, as against Rs. 69 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 3.80 lakhs in June 1930. The import and export figures of gold and silver during the three months ended June, 1931, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

	1931	1930	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1931 as compared with 1930
Three months ending June	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Gold imported	52	5.92	—5,40
Gold exported	64	...	plus 64
Silver imported	1,50	4,21	—2,71
Silver exported	1	24	—23

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure, the total visible balance of trade in June, 1931, was Rs. 45 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 1,49 lakhs in May, 1931 and Rs. 3.12 lakhs in June, 1930. During the three months ended June, 1931, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 2,95 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 7,76 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in June, 1931, was plus Rs. 4,03 lakhs and in the three months, April to June, 1931 plus Rs. 3,93 lakhs.

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS.

As compared with June, 1930, the imports of food, drink and tobacco fell by Rs. 43 lakhs to Rs. 1,31 lakhs of manufactured articles by Rs. 2,21 lakhs to Rs. 7,77 lakhs, while raw materials increased by Rs. 90 lakhs to Rs. 2,71 lakhs. The decrease under food, drink and tobacco was attributable chiefly to a falling off in arrivals of sugar, salt and tobacco. Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above including beet sugar declined from 28,000 tons valued at Rs. 37 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs. The imports of wheat, mainly of Australian origin, rose from 13,000 tons to 30,000 tons in quantity and the value from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 20 1/2 lakhs. Salt recorded a decline of 23,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 8 lakhs in value, the imports amounting to 41,000 tons valued at Rs. lakhs.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

Under raw materials kerosene oil and fuel oils increased from 7 and 5 1/2 million gallons valued at Rs. 33 and Rs. 10 lakhs to 10 and 8 million gallons valued at Rs. 57 and Rs. 18 lakhs, respectively. Imports of lubricating oils, on the other hand, decreased by over a million gallons to 1.3 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs in value. The imports of raw cotton, chiefly from the United States of America, Kenya Colony and Egypt rose by 12,000 tons to 16,000 tons and by Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 1,45 lakhs.

DECLINE IN COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Under manufactured articles the imports of cotton yarn and manufactures declined by Rs. 1,95 lakhs. Imports of cotton yarn declined from 3 million lbs. to 2 million lbs. and the value fell from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. The total yardage of piecegoods imported from abroad amounted to 72 millions valued at Rs. 1,33 lakhs as against 92 millions valued at Rs. 2,14 lakhs a year ago. All the principal varieties contributed towards this decrease, grey good declining by 11 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 30 lakhs, in value, white and coloured goods by 2 and 9 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 34 lakhs, respectively in value. Under iron and steel there was a decrease of Rs. 40 lakhs, of which sheets and plates accounted for Rs. 19 lakhs. The imports of machinery and mill work including belting decreased by Rs. 23 lakhs [illegible]ing decreased by Rs. 8 lakhs. The other noticeable decreases were under woollen piecegoods, cotton hoisery and hardware (—Rs. 7 lakhs each), while there were increases under chemicals, drugs and medicines and piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk (plus. Rs. 6 lakhs) each.

ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS.

Exports of food, drink and tobacco in June 1931 compared with June 1930, decreased by Rs. 2,67 lakhs to Rs. 3,37 lakhs, due chiefly to decreases in the exports of rice, wheat and coffee. Shipments of rice decreased from 279,000 tons valued at Rs. 3,64 lakhs to 217,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,41 lakhs. Despatches of wheat, which amounted to 48,000 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs in June, 1930, declined to 8,000 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs. Exports of tea increased from 14,2 million lbs. to 18.6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 96 lakhs to Rs. 1.28 lakhs in value. Coffee, on the other hand, recorded a decrease of 22,000 cwts. and of Rs. 18 lakhs in value. Raw materials and produce exported decreased by Rs. 2,87 lakhs to Rs. 5,52 lakhs. Under this group, raw cotton recorded a decrease of Rs. 56 lakhs in value notwithstanding an increase in quantity by 3,000 tons. Of the total shipments of 46,000 tons, Japan took 17,300 tons or 37 per cent. China 12,400 tons or 27 per cent. Italy 4,200 tons, the United Kingdom 3,500 tons, Belgium 3,000 tons, Germany 2,200 tons, while the remainder went mainly to France and Spain.

Shipments of raw jute fell from 41,000 tons to 32,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.15 lakhs to Rs. [illegible] lakhs in value. The exports of 52 [illegible] showed a net decrease of oilseeds [illegible] in quantity of Rs. 36 16,000 tons [illegible] Linseed recorded lakhs in valu[illegible]00 tons in quantity a decrease of 36,0[illegible]hs in value, tity and of Rs. 92 la[illegible]ty set off which was, however, p[illegible]ments of by an increase in the ship[illegible] to groundnuts from 21,000 tons [illegible]m 36,000 tons in quantity and fro[illegible] Rs. 43 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs in value. Despatches of lac decreased by 30,000 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 32 lakhs in value to 30,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 12 lakhs.

Exports of raw hides and skins declined from 4,200 tons valued at Rs. 52 lakhs to 2,900 tons valued at Rs. 39 lakhs. Raw wool recorded a decrease of Rs. 5 lakhs in value in spite of a small increase in quantity, the shipments amounting to 4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 27 lakhs. Manganese ore declined from 56,000 tons valued at Rs. 16 lakhs to 20,000 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs. Shipments of zinc or spelter declined from 170,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. and from Rs. 8 1/2 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh.

EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS.

Exports of mica also fell by 7,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs in value. Manufactured goods fell by Rs. 2,38 lakhs to Rs. 3,16 lakhs. The number of jute bags shipped dropped from 29 1/2 millions in June, 1930 to 24 millions in June, 1931, the value falling from Rs. 1,10 to Rs. 74 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported amounted to 83 millions valued at Rs. 85 lakhs as compared with 1.33 millions valued at Rs. 1.96 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. Tanned or dressed hides decreased by 400 tons in quantity and by Rs. 12 lakhs in value, and dressed skins by 200 tons to 400 tons in quantity and by Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 23 lakhs in value. Pig iron showed a decrease from 50,000 tons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs, while the despatches of pig lead increased from 3,500 tons to 4,200 tons with a small decrease in value.

TRADE WITH COUNTRIES.

The share of the United Kingdom in imports fell from 40 per cent, in June, 1930 to 32 per cent. in June, 1931, but her share in exports rose from 21 per cent. to 28 per cent. The shares of German, Japan and the United States in June 1931, were 8, 10 and 14 per cent. respectively, under imports and 5, 10 and 10 per cent. respectively under exports.

TONNAGE.

The tonnage of vessels entered into British India and cleared outwards with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British Possessions during June, 1931, amounted, respectively, to 569,000 and 630,000 as against 679,000 and 659,000 respectively in May 1931, and 595,000 and 716,000 a year ago. During the three months ended June 1931, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes amounted, respectively, to 1,885,000 and 1,957,000 as compared with 1,938,000 and 2,231,900 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

PEOPLE STARVING IN PABNA (BENGAL)

Appeal For Funds

The didstrict of Pabna is in the grip of a terrible famine. Various causes have conspired to bring about a situation there which is hopeless. Rice and jute form the two principal crops of the district. Since the construction of the Sara-Serajganj Railway line the district has ceased to be as proucctive as it was before. The condition was already bad enough. It was rendered worse when last year insect and all too sudden a rise of water did great damage to the rice crop of the Serajganj Sub-Division. Cultivators reaped a very poor crop. The average annual yield of jute crop of the district is worth rupees 25 crores. But price has been falling rapidly for the last four years culminating in a sharp and hopeless phenomenal drop last year. Loss of the district in jute alone amounted to no less than 70 to 75 crores of rupees. The inevitable happened; there was scarcity of money as early as in the month of Aswin (August-September). And from the month of Kartic (Sept.-Oct.) the people of the Serajganj Sub-Division were face to face with a famine. By the month of Chaitra (March-April) the whole of the district was in as bad condition as it might be.

ACUTE DISTRESS.

To-day the distress is acute and the condition of the people is painful and heart-rending. 98 per cent. of the total population of 14 lacs are cultivators. They have been and are without money and without food grains. This has had its repercussion on the classes as well. As a result 25,000 to 30,000 men have nothing to eat and are going without food for days together. Men have and are falling victims to diseases caused by the eating of leaves and vegetables not agreeable to human consumption. Instances of suicide due to starvation are not rare. Parents reduced to skeletons themselves have yet been making frantic efforts to procure a morsel for their equally helpless children but in vain. They have lost everything—even utensils, houses and homesteads, the last stay of the cultivators, and are to-day beggars without shelter.

They have been fighting against odds for the last seven or eight months. But how long can man fight and starve off death? Even suffering and power of endurance have a limit beyond which one cannot go. There is no sign of even the promise of the return of a favourable condition. Hunger is driving men mad.

RELIEF.

Alive to the gravity of the situations the Pabna District Congress Committee have organised relief. The women of the district too are not idle and are doing their bit. But what they between themselves are doing is utterly inadequate, a mere drop in the ocean. The famine is so widespread and condition of the people so serious that without immediate and adequate help from outside the districts lives cannot be saved. So we appeal to our more fortunately placed brothers throughout the country to come to the rescue of the starving Daridra Narayan with contributions in cash or in kind.

All contributions should be sent to and duly acknowledged by Sjt. Indujyoti Mazimdar, Pleader, the Treasurer of the Congress Relief Committee, Pabna.

Sd. Profulla Chandra Ray
Sd. Jogendra Ch. Maitra (President).
Sd. Paresh Chandra Ray (Secretary).
Sd. Girish Chandra Sanyal
Sd. Indujyoti Mazumdar, Treasurer, Relief Committee.

PARSI PANCHAYAT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In view of the approaching septennial elections of the members of "The Hundred of the Anjuman Committee" of the Parsi Panchayat, we would request you to give us some space in your valued paper to take stock of the affairs of the Parsi Panchayat as a whole.

The Trustees of the Panchayat are custodians of huge funds and vast immovable properties belonging to the Parsi Community. The small number of our Community is a sort of a blessing and should make it easy for us to [illegible] organise oursociety as to do away with want and misery. But to our misfortune there are grave economic problems staring the community in the face and we find ourselves unable to cope with the situation. With vast resources and large funds aggregating millions at our disposal we have not been able to solve the problem of poverty and penury of a few thousands. As a community we are rich beyond imagination, but these riches due to certain technical difficulties cannot be made to satisfy the present wants of the community. On the one hand we have tons of money and on the other there is misery and want—the depth of which we cannot fathom. Surely such a state of affairs deserves thorough investigation at the hands of every well-wisher of the community.

The Young Men's Parsee Association has given considerable thought to these problems and we feel that a proper and systematic utilisation of our resources will result in great advantages to the community and go a great way in affording a substantial solution of the economic problems that confront the community. The grave evil of unemployment, sometimes resulting in absolute destitution, will we believe, be effectively tackled, if the community could utilise co-ordinatively the resources even now available. As things stand, however, large amounts are being spent every year out of the community's enormous Trust Funds and Charities in giving petty doles ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per month that serve no very useful purpose. Add to this thousands upon thousands of rupees spent every year on Ghambars or feasts and you will agree with us that the present system of administration of funds needs a through overhauling.

We are afraid some of the orthodox minds in the community will not agree with us. Perhaps they do not percive the mischief of such outlays, being too traditionally brought up to realise the injury of misdirected efforts and unco-ordinated charity. The Trustees of the Panchayat probably realise the harm done by the present use of the Trust Funds, but they are powerless to prevent the mischief without authority from the High Court to permit the variation of the use of Trus Funds. In any case, the introduction of new ideas for the management of Trust Funds seems to be overdue and we shall be glad to have suggestions on these grave problems from all those who are interested in the welfare of the community.

In our succeeding articles we shall give details of the various Trust Funds under the control of the Parsi Panchayat,, how they are administered, etc., a summary of the present scheme for the election of Trustees and the changes the Y. M. P. A. proposes not only for democratising the constitution, but also for the purpose of infusing new spirit and modern ideas for the better administration of the affairs of the community. In short,, our object in these articles will be the re-organisation of a few thousands of Parsis on sound modern economic lines.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. MUNSHI
Hon. Secretary,
The Young Men's Parsee Association.

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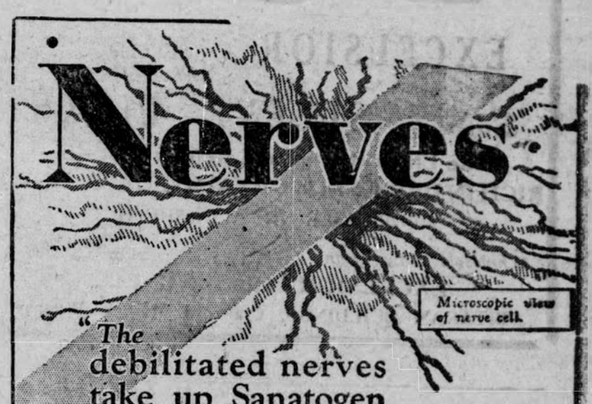

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Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@22 Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5981	15 Sept.	30 ,,

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

SMALL RISE IN BOMBAY DYEING SHARES.

Tata Steel Shares Quiet.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The share market was quiet but steady and prices were more or less unchanged compared to previous closing. The only change was a small rise in Bombay Dyeing shares and a small decline in Tata Steel shares. It is said that there was some bull support in Dyeing shares which hardened Rs. 5 during the session over last closing price but a portion of the improvement was lost in subsequent trading. Various rumours about the dividends on the Tata Steel induced some long liquidation and ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 22/4 declined to Rs. 21/8. Looking to the narrow trading market and small changes in the values, a decline of one rupee was believed to be a great event of the day otherwise there is nothing on the Stock Exchange to note. There is utter absence of outside business ond most of the inter-Bazar operations are always closed at a small profit os loss. These quick turns are more or less responsible for the present steadiness. The uncertain political and economical outlook of Europe is expected to dishearten bulls from ony aggressive bsying movement and perhaps with cotton going lower, mill shares will also look downward.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Bombay Dyeing 688, 93, 91.
Century 235, 37, 36.
Colaba N. 92.
Crescent 60-10.
Fazul 346, 47, 45.
Indore 343-2.
Madhowji N. 15
Nagpur 346, 45
New Great 130. 31, 30
Pearl 213, 14, 13.
Simplex 60, 59.
Swadeshi 268, 67.
Burma 376, 79, 75.
Hydro 109-1.
Tram 102.
Deff. 282.
Ord. 22-4, 6, 21-8.
Bundi N. 12-12, N.
Indian 150, 49.
Katni Ord. 60.
Alcock 212.

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	691-14
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1115
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	236-4
500 Central India P.	430-0
100 Central India	345
100 Colaba	92-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	60-10
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	345
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	343-2
250 Jamsned	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-8
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	127-8
250 Laxmi	802-8
100 Madhowji	15-0
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sasson	35
1000 Morarji	350
550 Mysore	95-10
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	130
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	118-2
250 Pearl	213-2
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-6
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1627-8
250 Simplex	59-6
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	267-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20-0
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1320-0
1000 Western	680

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	66-0
50-25 Central	14-15
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
100 Guzarat	43-12
500 Imperial	905
500-125 Imperial Contr.	221-14
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3-2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	149-6
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	642-8
100 Katni	160
10 Punjab P.	8-3
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	1550

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	16-6
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	6-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000 Andhra Valley	547-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Tram	102-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	109-1
1000 Tata Power	392-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	307-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89-0
100 Guzarat	43
90 Mandra Bhon	55-0
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43
30 Tata Steel D.	282-8
75 Tata Steel	22-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	212-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	181-14
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	375-10
50 Bom. Burma New	133-12
100 In. Bleaching	131-4
15 Scindia	5-11-0
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	59-5-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-14-0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

August	126.40
November	120.80
February	119.90

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	3	9
Silver Ready	44	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	1	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	14	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

	1930-31	1929-30
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 31-7-31	8956000	8707000
Receipts Yesterday 31-7-31	23000	—
Exports to date 31-7-31	6894000	6842000
Stock at Ports 24-7-31	2824000	1658000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-7-31	818000	580000
Stock at Liverpool 24-7-31	968000	799000
Visible Supply 24-7-31	5303000	2984000
Quantity in Sight 24-7-31	13188000	13943000
Quantity out of Sight 24-7-31	10950000	12768000

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

52	Bussan & Co.	Yeotmal	156
107	C.G. Kesha & Co	Palej	170
102	Do.	Nabipura	170
73	Ralli Bros.	Nagpur	161
102	P.R. Vakharia	Dabhoi	165½
100	Tata & Co.	Manavadar	173
100	Do.	Bantva	173
200	Valji Ladha	Timbaroad	140
95	P. Chrystal & Co.	Amraoti	140
70	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Khandwa	159
200	Gokaldas Dossa	Miyagaon	168
100	Do.	Dabhoi	164

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	.....	323,764
Central India	82	337,993
Barsi and Nagar	137	168,557
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	85,074
Berar	258	588,804
Central Provinces	.....	371,894
Total Oomras	477	1,876,086
Dholera	324	279,834
N.-W. Provinces	.....	92,526
Rajputana	25	52,326
Sind-Punjab	.....	122,362
Broach	73	301,688
Coompta and Dharwar	166	91,838
Westerns-Northerns	138	48,133
Cocoanada	.....	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	172	41,763
Persian	.....	912
American	.....	136,714
Egyptian and African ...		313,863
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	702
Total	1,375	3,358,771

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 30th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	675	581,659
Japan and China	2,800	1,754,037
Coast Ports	.....	22 937
Up-country by Rail	.....	213,949
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	51,590
Total	3.475	2,624,172

PROPHET'S DAY CELEBRATION.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMALNER July 30.

The Anniversary of Prophet Mohmed was publicly celebrated yesterday, under the auspices of Vishwa-Dharma Mandal with Moulvi Iltekhan Ahmedkhan in the chair. The lecturer of the day, Mr. Jathar B. N. after giving a short Life-sketch of the Prophet, said during the course of the lecture that the founders of various religions, in fact all great men of the world belonged to no one community. They belong to the whole world and were the pride of the world and should be admired by all communities. Another Speaker Mr. P. S. Sane, President of the Taluka Congress Committee, pointed out the necessity of jointly celebrating the Anniversaries of all great men and to utilize all social and religious occasions for bringing together men of different recos and religions, so as to bring about peace and harmony between the various castes and communities.

AT AKOLA

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July 30.

Prophet Mohammad Day was celebrated at Akola with very great enthusism on the 28th inst. A procession of about eight thousand Muslims passed through all the important streets of the town and a huge meeting was held at the Idgah Mr. S. M. Rahman, M.L.C., to presided over the meeting. The following gentlemen besides the President, delivered speeches on the life and teaching of the Prophet, viz. Khan Bahadur Rahman Beg M.L.C., Syed Aminur Rahman, Abdus Sattar Khan Pleader, Gayasuddin Pleader, G. Yasin Khan Usufzai, and Kazi Baduddin.

At Nadiad

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, July 30.

Under the auspices of the Id-e-Milad Committee, a public meeting was held at the Native General Library on Wednesday to celebrate the anniversary of the Prophet Muhammed. The meeting was attended by prominent pleaders, doctors as well as leading Hindu and Muslim gentlemen of the town, and was presided over by Mr. N. M. Patvardhan, District and Sessions Judge Nadiad.

Speeches were delivered on the Life and Teachings of Prophet Muhammad by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Broach, Sardar Gopaldas V. Desai, Mr. J. A. Saiyed, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. V. A. Siddiqui, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Sayed Persian Teacher, Government High School and Mr. Sunderlal N. Joshi. All the speakers paid eloquent tribute to the world's greatest teacher for his manifold services to humanty.

At Gadag

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, July 29.

"Prophet's Day" was celebrated with great eclat by the local Muslims yesterday, and to-day a grand procession of Muslims went round the principal streets of the city.

At Maymyo

(From A Correspondent.)

MAYMYO, Aug. 1.

With the co-operation of all Mohamadan communities of Maymyo, a celebration of the birthday of prophet Mohammad was observed on the 29th July 1931. The function was unique in character. All Mohamadan shops, stalls and all places of business were closed. Students of all Muslim schools with flags in their hands and men of all communities gaily dressed assembled at the Jame Mosque at 1 p.m.

A big procession, half mile long, started at 2 p.m. from the Mosque and marched through the main streets singing songs in praise of the Prophet. Such a big procession was never witnessed at Maymyo. At last the procession returned to the Madrassa Islamia in front of which a big pandal was decorated for the occasion. Arrangement was made for the accommodation of all: (Muslims and Non-Muslims) who were invited. About 4,000 men, including Europeans, Indian Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Aryas and Burmans of high education and rank were present.

Moulana Moniraddaman Islamabadi Saheb, Secretary, Bengal Burma Islam mission, graced the occasion by his presence. The meeting started at 3 p.m. with Mr. A Rahim of Upper Burma Bank in the chair. Speeches were made in English, Urdu and Burmese of which those of Moulana Islamabadi and Mr. T. R. Sinha, M.A. were much appreciated by the audience. Also the president's opening and closing speeches.

MAYMYO BRANCH OF B. B. I. MISSION.

500 copies of Lord Headley's lecture were distributed. Commencing from 28th, the dav of the arrival of Moulana Islamabadi he made four speeches of which the fourth was made on the 30th at Jame Mosque. After the termination of the speech this day, his proposal to lay the foundation of the Idgah and the establishment of a branch office of the Bengal Burma Islam Mission at Maymyo was unanimously carried and it was resolved that they be started forthwith.

ARRESTS IN CAWNPORE

Under Security Sections

YOUTH LEAGUERS TO SHOW CAUSE

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 31.

Recent rumours about the new Ordinance for Cawnpore were not altogether unfounded. It is now learnt that instead of enactment of an Ordinance at this time, another procedure will be adopted as is evident from the following order served on Messrs. Gopinath Sinha and Prakash Narain Saksena this morning and last evening respectively:

"Whereas information has been given to me that Gopinath Sinha and Prakash Narain Sak Sena have become officers of Youth League, the object of which is to infuse seditious and revolutionary spirit into the young men of Cawnpore, and further, that they, as officers of that League, have been found abetting dissemination of seditious printed matter, now, therefore, acting under Section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, I require the said Gopinath Sinha and Prakash Narain Sak sena to show cause why they should not be bound over under Section 108, Cr. P. C. to be of good behaviour for a period of one year following security personal bond each of Rs. 500 and two reliable sureties each Rs. 1,000 for each of the two persons mentioned above. And whereas certain pistol affrays have been recently taking place in Cawnpore and there is reason to believe that such affrays can only be prevented by the immediate arrest of the said Gopinath and Prakash Narain, I, therefore, direct their immediate arrest on bailable warrants."

They both presented themselves before the Distt. Magistrate, when fresh bails were granted and the case was postponed for August 3rd.

NO SWARAJ THROUGH MURDERS

Ahmedabad Public-Meeting Condemns Outrage

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

At a public meeting held here last night speakers condemned the recent murderous outrages and pointed out the futility as well as the political injury inherent in acts of violence. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose of Bengal who was the chief speaker of the evening in place of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel—who was suddenly taken ill and hence could not address the meeting—declared Swaraj could never be hastened by killing the representatives of Government, while Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram pointed out that while bombs and revolvers should be eschewed on higher grounds they should also remember that the Englishman was not a coward that he would be frightened away by their use. He exhorted Gujerat to set the example in non-violence for he visualised a time when the advocates of violence would start cutting the throats of the adfocates of non-violence.—A. P.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN POONA

POONA, August 1.

The Commander-in-Chief had another busy day's programme to-day. While the whole of yesterday he spent in inspection of regimental units and institutions in Kirkee, this morning accompanied by Sir William Heneker G. O. C. Southern Command, he inspected the first Green Howards stationed in Poona on parade and then Regimental Institute which is considered to be the finest in India, and had breakfast at the Officers' Mess. After visiting 2/19 Hyderabad Regiment Army School and Army Veterinary School, he finished his morning inspection by going to Brigade Headquarters where a number of Officers were introduced by the Brigade Commander. He was much pleased with all that he saw.

In the afternoon His Excellency and Lady Chetwode attended the first day's race of the Poona Summer Meeting.—A.P.

NINE HOURS' DAY

Ahmedabad Textile Labour Associations' Demand

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

Majur Sandesh, the organ of the local Textile Labour Association urges mill-owners to change hours or work from 10 to 9 in pursuance of the recommendation of the Labour Commission. It is understood that the Association will shortly formulate a demand to this effect, and send it to the Millowners Association according to usual practice.—A.P.

FIDUCIARY NOTE ISSUE

Increase By 15 Million Sterling

FRANCO-AMERICAN CREDIT ARRANGEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The treasury authorised the Bank of England yesterday to increase the Fiduciary Note issued by fifteen million sterling to 275 millions for three weeks. This is purely a precautionary measure by the Bank which applied for authority a few days ago when there was very severe strain on the Bank's gold stocks coupled with the prospect of the usual public withdrawals of cash around the August bank holiday. While the present reserve of the Bank of England should be adequate for all normal requirements it was considered prudent to arrange for the increase of induciary issue.

Meanwhile it is pointed out that the Franco-American credit arrangement with the Bank of England is purely a temporary measure to tide over the difficult period between now and the reopening of Parliament at the end of October when responsible banking authorities hope, Government will prove conclusively that the budget will be balanced by means of economy.—Reuter.

FULL FACILITIES RESTORED

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Berlin.—A decree restores full banking facilities on Wednesday. —Reuter.

BERAR'S POLITICAL STATUS

No Separation, But Autonomy Wanted

DARWHA, Aug. 1.

The Twelfth Yeotmal District Conference began this afternoon in the Rajasthana Theatre under the presidency of Mr. G. A. Ogale, Editor of the Maharashtra of Nagpur. About three hundred delegates and an equal number of spectators including ladies, were present. The attendance included Messrs. M. S. Adney, B. G. Khaparde, M. P. Kolhe and G. S. Malvi.

Bapu Lingapa, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech, dwelt on the urgency of getting the political status of Berar determined by the Round Table Conference in consonance with the principle of self-determination.

Mr. Ogale, in his presidential address, laid stress on the importance of last year's Forest Civil Disobedience campaign and discussed the question of the political status of Berar, which was not demanding exactly separation from the Central Provinces, but determination of its political status with the right to expend its revenues in accordance with the wishes of the populaition. The Conference is in session.—A.P.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

ENQUIRY INTO PAPER INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The Tariff Board opened enquiry this morning into Indian paper industry with the object of considering whether the present protective duties on writing and printing paper should be continued. Under the present Act duties will expire in 1932. The question, therefore, of continuing the protection is to be considered in order that it may come off for discussion before legislature by April next.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S PUBLIC SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Mr. Fisher On What It Has Done

RUGBY, Aug. 1.

Teachers from twenty countries are attending the City of London vacation course in education. Addressing the students yesterday on the public system education in Britain Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, former President of the Board of Education and Warden of New College, Oxford, said that speaking frankly he thought there had never been a time in the history of the country in which the population had been better, fed better clothed, better housed, better amused or better educated than at present. The Country had gone through a great international crisis, one of the most critical and most perilous epochs in world's history with far less loss than any other country in the heart of the struggle. We have not sacrificed our middle class nor repudiated our debts. There had been no severe distress. "We have been able to do this by reason of the fact that our governments had had to deal with civilised people and is asked why and how British people are civilised I will stay it is very largely by reason of our public system of education.—B.O.W.

"I AM THANKFUL"

To you as the "Tibetan Herb" sent by you last year really fulfilled my desire of Passing for Matriculation Examination" Mr. Murlidhar writes from Kyet Gunj Hostel, Allahabad on March 1, 1931.

This "Tibetan Herb" is a gift by a Lamayogi, acquired after much penance and sacrifice in Tibetan and Himalayan Ranges. The following objects are achieved by its virtue.

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BIJOY LODGE, (C).
P. O. SALKIA HOWRAH.

FOR QUITTING INDIA

Cawnpore Youths Congratulate Sir Victor.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 1.

The Local Youth League passed a resolution congratulating Sir Victor Sassoon for his decision of quitting India. The League hopes that his example will prove infectious to other foreign capatalists exploiting India. The Chinese Nationalist Government has also been requested by the League not to allow foreign exploiters in China. Copy of this resolution has been sent to Sir Victor Sassoon.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED.

Mr. Gopinath Singh, Vice-President of the Youth League and Mazdur Sabha and a member of the A. I. C. C. was arrested under Section 103 and was immediately bailed out. Last evening he had gone to the Mazdur Sabha to attend some meeting. While returning he was arrested again by two armed and one C. I. D. constable. They had no warrants nor did they know for what offence Mr. Singh was being arrested. They only said that they were obeying orders. The constables forcibly searched Mr. Singh and were dragging him to the kotwali. Mr. Singh protested in vain. Mr. Singh proposes to take legal action against the constables.

ELECTRIC SHOCK FATALITY

Young Worker Found Dead In Railway Shed

Electric shock was the cause of the death of a young Pardeshi workmen by name Gaya Bhulal Kori. Gaya was found dead in the Railway Goods Yard shed at Dadar on Saturday evening at 7 p.m.

The dead body was removed to the morgue by the police. On examination of the body it was found that there was no external mark of violence of any other injury, except a burn on the left little finger which seemed to have been caused by coming in contact with an electric wire. In the opinion of the Assistant Police Surgeon death must have been due to electric shock.

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AND
INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1931

Refer "Debts" Dispute To The League

Prof. K. T. SHAH'S ANNEXTURE

India's Counter-Claim—Its Nature & Extent

CONGRESS REPORT ERRS ON SIDE ON MODERATION

The following is the summary of conclusions from Prof. K. T. Shah's annexure to the report of the Congress Select Committee on public debts.

We have reviewed all the claims in respect of the transactions of the British Government in India, which this country might urge against the existing burden of her so-called Public Debts. These claims have been based, it need hardly be repeated, on broad principle of justice and equity as between one people and another. These principles are of common acceptance, and must be obeyed by every community professing itself to be civilised. The are, also, being increasingly given effect to in international dealings and adjustments since the establishment of the League of Nations. Though that body may not be all it could be wished to be, as regards the meeting out of impartial justice as between the weak and the strong nations of the world, the hope may not be unreasonably entertained that, failing any settlement by mutual agreement between the principal parties concerned, the claims herein put forward will be agreed to be submitted to the League of Nations, to be examined into and adjudicated upon by that body in the spirit of substantial justice that alone ought to guide such dealings between one people and another. India is an original member, of the League in her own name and right, just as much as Britain; and though her Government and their nominated representatives on the League assemblies and tribunals have hitherto behaved as mere subordinates to Britain, that is no reason why full use should not be made of this her position in the League of Nations by India in the defence and vindication of her just claim. Such claims, it is true, are not submissible to the League of Nations as a matter of course. Parties must be agreed among themselves upon such a submission. But there is nothing inherently wrong or unlawful in the demand by India for such a submission, in the event of no agreement being reached upon the question itself by the parties concerned. It may even be that the mere knowledge that such a demand is to be made may act as a stimulus to the party unwilling for such a submission to come to a settlement among and by themselves. There can, of course, be no doubt as to the competence of the League to entertain such a question, or even as to the principles it would apply in its disposal.

INTERNATIONAL USAGE AND CONVENTIONS

In basing these claims on the broad principles of interpopular equity, and the necessity has not been overlooked of strengthening them, wherever possible, by grounds of international usage, convention, or precedent. Seferal cases have been pointed out, by way of analogy, which bear very closely upon particular Indian claims. The sanction received by such precedent, not only in its general acceptance in regard to mutual dealings between the civilised nations of the world, but also by its adoption by the League of Nations ever since its formation, must go a long way to strengthen the general argument of equity running through the preceding paragraphs. International usage is still largely vague and undefined, in spite of the formation of the League of Nations. Nevertheless its acceptance in even a single case of like description with India's must give that country every right to urge it. The authority of such usage almost rises to the plane of a pisitive command of the sovereign in municipal law, when the usage in question is found as between one member and another of the British Commonwealth of Nations. As for convention, though it is not strictly with reference to India, the force of such Treaties of international authority and complicated settlement, like those made at the end of the European War of 1914-18, cannot be only of local validity. India, though not itself directly a party to such treaties, must be allowed benefit of the principles enunciated or implied therein, if only because of her membership in the League of Nations. The precedents quoted are, it need hardly be repeated, taken mostly from within the history of the British Empire so as to make the main argument as telling as possible. But wherever cases are found applying to the particular claim reviewed, even outside the British Empire, they have not been omitted. Necessarily the British Empire precedents must commend themselves more to the parties likely to be primarily engaged in the settlement of the Indian question; and settlement is more likely to be by mutual agreement on that basis, without reference to the League of Nations. Prominence is accordingly given to these Empire precedents in the preceding argument. That, however, does not preclude the general principles of substantial justice found in other cases being taken into consideration when applicable.

STRICTLY LEGAL ARGUMENT

Support has likewise been sought for the general argument of the case outlined in the preceding pages in such maxims or principles of Municippal Law, relating to the dealings between private individuals, as by analogy bear on the present case. Attention has chiefly been drawn to the duty of the Trustee in managing a Trust estate, and placing encumbrances upon that estate, during the period of his Trusteeship. I have not been unmindful of the difficulty of translating fully the idea of political trusteeship into a legal obligation enforceable before the proper tribunals. But at the same time I have based this consideration on a Trustee's duty to his Trust, if only as a kind of acid test of the truth of the British profession in regard to the governance of India. Apart from the doctrine of Trusteeship, moreover, I have also tried to consider the propriety and fullness of the contractual obligations, said to be implied in the so called Public Debt of India in its several forms. The question of the suitability of the party to incur these obligations; of the adequacy of the consideration received; of the fullness of the consent given, and all other points material to a proper contract binding a law upon every party concerned, would, if pressed, also reveal the imperfection in the obligations referred to. The merely legal argument may not, perhaps, by itself, suffice to vindicate and establish India's claim beyond question. But they are urged, if only to show that, even in a purely legal dispute, India's case is not lacking in some argument that would bear close scrutiny.

CLAIMS OF MUTUAL GOOD WILL

Apart from these, the main argument has been placed on grounds of equity, and supported by the claims of retaining mutual goodwill between the parties concerned.—India and England—when the question now at issue between them is settled. Any concession or modification of the mere letter of a claim, made on either side, would be gracious as well as mutually beneficial, only if in the future we desire our mutual relations to continue on a friendly footing. This consideration has been kept prominently in view, the more so because it has been agreed to arrive at a settlement of the Indian question by negotiation and conference, rather than by more forceful and drastic methods. In any such conference, held in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill, consideration of the future of India cannot be utterly out of place. That the future Dominion of India will, if the pound of flesh is rigorously exacted from her in respect of the so-called obligations of her, be unable to keep her place in the roll of nations would be evident by a moment's reflection to any one who considers the economic effects of such a burden as is now proposed to place upon India. India must be able to make a new and a fresh start. She must be enabled to rehabilitate her wasted resources recapture her lost opportunity, recover her original position as the banker and workshop and the wonder of the world. Uuless India is able to pay her way; unless she is able to take the place in the commonwealth of nations that is her due because of her size, her populations and resources, not only India or the British Empire, but even the world at large would be the poorer indeed. A rehabilitated and economically progressive India would be a boon to the world. The prevailing economic depression may very largely be remedied if India ceases to be exploited as she has been in the past, and is able in fair exchange to give her products to the world demand, and receive from the world her own requirements, to mutual advantage and profit. On the other hand, an impoverished and exploited India would be unable to support the burden of such intensive and ruthless exploitation for any considerable length of time; and the discontent which arises from the inability to support such a burden must necessarily carry in it the germ of serious menace to the peace of mankind. There is thus ample justification for presenting these claims on behalf of India, not only in the immediate interests of India, narrowly conceived, but also in the interests of world peace and amity at large.

MODERATION IN STATING THE CASE

A word of explanation may also be added as regards the general tone of the arguments advanced in these paragraphs. To any one who considers the claims reviewed in the preceding paragraphs, and summarised here below, it would be evident that the case errs, if at all, on the side of excessive moderation. Only clearly marked and definitely expressible claims have been urged. (1) No claim is advanced where there is either the slightest doubt of the clearness and preciseness of the claim, or of its propriety and justice to be urged in an impartial tribunal. For example, no claim is countenanced in regard to the compound interest, or even simple interest being claimable, with respect to any sums which are charged on India, but which ought not, in the first place, to have been charged. (2) No claim, again, is made, except where there is the fullest evidence of making it specific, actual, and pecuniarily precise. This second limitation on the claims to be urged is dictated by considerations of practical statesmanship, even at a sacrifice of theoretical completeness, or strict logical consistency. Our claims have necessarily to be clear and specific, thougth the principle aplied in examining the claim have, equally necessarily, to be general. (3) And the claims having to be precise, pecuniarily speaking, only those have been included in the foregoing review, which were shown on the balance to be outstanding in the aggregate. The several components of this final balance outstanding have not been individually scrutinised, not only because such individual cases might not bear scrutiny, but because I consider the final balance outstanding to be fairly embodying in itself all the relevant items. Thus, for example, the claim with respect to the sum total of the transactions, carried out by the East India Company during a hundred years of existence, has been presented only as it appears in the final account at the date of the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the British Crown. That does not mean that all through a century of exploitation by a commercial concern, there was nothing besides what appears in the final account which could be protested against and disowned. Nor does it mean that all those amounts, which were discharged from time to time in regard to the debt incurred by the East India Company, are tacitly admitted by this procedure to have been justly discharged out of the revenues of India. All that the course here adopted means is: that it is all but impossible to go into the details of all the various transactions entombed in the mist of a hundred or even eighty years ago. It is practical wisdom, as well as the desire to maintain mutual goodwill, which has dictated the choice only of the final outstanding balance as the point on which to base the general claim. Incidental consideration of individual items has been added only so far as it may be necessary to elucidate the general claim. The principle has been accepted that what has been has been; that what is paid off is paid off; and it would be no use crying over spilt milk. The commercial practice is, no doubt, true that every bill rendered is subject to E.&O.E., that is to say, "Errors and Omissions excepted. But it would be useless to rake up all the errors and omissions of the past, and demand benefit of this usual exception that in commercial practice one may be entitled to. It is enough if the main claim is admitted, and agreed or adjudged upon. For the rest, we must accept it as an unhappy incident of our history that India should have been exploited and impoverished in this manner.

SUMMARY OF THE CLAIM

The claims urged herein are:—

In Crores of Rupees

1. In respect of the aggregate of transactions of the East India Company 112

11. In the British period, claims in respect of:—

(A) War charges,—for wars waged within or beyond the frontiers of India,—aggregating from 1858 to date as follows:—

(i) Wars, etc. before 1914 that ought not to have been charged upon India aggregating ... 90

(ii) Civil and Miscellaneous charges similarly disallowed 30

(iii) Charges in respect of the European war of 1914-18, including the deficit resulting directly out of that war, loss of stores, extra military charges, etc., which are disallowed as not being justly due from India or chargeable to her 339

(iv) Loss in respect of Exchange policy of the Government, ever since Exchange became a material factor in the Indian financia. equilibrium...125

(B) Productive debt may be admitted, subject to counterclaim in respect of railways in regard to arrears of guaranteed interest paid out of the public revenues, and the interest on same paid to the Companies on the acquisition of their lines, as also Bonus 180

(i) Strategical railways...33

(ii) Developmental expenditure not justly chargeable to India 15

Total ... 924

DIFFERENCE WITH THE MAIN REPORT

This sum differs from the aggregate figure given in the main Report, because: (1) that Report has taken the debt directly traceable to losses in Exchange at an unduly low figure; (2) because the costs and charges imposed on India in the European War, though not legally chargeable to India, have been similarly underestimated; and (3) because the arrears of Guaranteed Interests paid to the Railway Companies from the public revenues of India, together with simple interest on the same, have not been adequately appreciated. As, however, the principle underlying the general argument is the same, the difference noted above is a difference of deail only. In the above figure, no allowance is included by way of interest simple or compound, on the sums unlawfully charged upon India; nor is any concrete weight attached in respect of the ravages due to Drain, or the Fiscal Policy, or the injury to trade and industry wrought by the Exchange blunders. If allowance is made for these, the figure will be incredibly increased. I may incidentally add that the £387 million odd of sterling debt, as shown under para 92, is there converted at 18d. per rupee; and so gives Rs. 517 crores. This is only a conventional conversion. The debt was incurred mostly when the Rupee was 16d.; and no one can say what the rate would be when the capital of the debt is finally liquidated. The aggregate of the Rupee Debt thus made up is, accordingly, misleading. If the Sterling Debt is converted at the old rate of of 16d. per rupee at least 65 crores would have to be added to the figure given there; so that the aggregate or the so-called Indian Public Debt would have to be taken at Rs. 1,237 crores.

LIABILITY ACCEPTED IN MANY CASES.

Liability has been accepted for debts incurred on account of the following, viz., Famine, Irrigation Works, the rest of the Provincial and municipal or local governing bodies' loans, and loans to Indian States, minus such specific tansactions as that in connection with the Bombay Development Department.

COUNTERCLAIM—ITS NATURE AND EXTENT.

Counterclaims have been urged, tangible as well as intangible, in connection with the general exploitation of India, and her consequent inability to bear these burdens, as also in regard to specific advantages being given to Britishers in India, like that in connection with the exemption from the Indian income-tax of sterling incomes derived from the Government of India, with a view to make evident the reasonableness and moderation of the claims urged above. If these do not amount always to definite set-off, they at least make a good mitigating circumstance, while considering India's liability for her "Public Debt."

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS.

Finally, the assets against the balance of debts that India commands even to-day might be represented as follows:—

1. Gold and silver in Reserves and balances.
2. Securities, Indian and Foreign, in the Reserves.
3. Value of Railways, Irrigation Works, Postal Enterprise, Municipal and Port Trust Properties and enterprise, and the like.
4. Improved taxable capacity of the people, thanks to the relief obtained on the foregoing score.

In conclusion, I need only repeat that in making this examination, there has been no intention to affect unfavourably the claims of private individual in respect of these obligations. If justice and equity were properly observed, not a single one of these private individuals' claims need suffer at all. For the part that is agreed or adjudged to be disallowed against India, as being not fairly claimable from her, should, in mere justice, be taken over by England as having received the full benefit of the Indo-British connection. I am not called upon to go further than this into the matter but I cannot help adding that if any injustice should unavoidably occur as the result of the intransigeance of the party really liable in respect of any transaction, and yet unwilling to assume that liability, the consideration must be borne in mind that wealth derived from an originally tainted source,—an originally inequitable transaction,—is not wealth that any conscientious and fair-minded citizen should perist in holding or claiming. The case may be mentioned in this connection of the American Civil War in connection with the emancipation of the Slaves held by people of the Southern States. At the end of the War, the Slaves were automatically emancipated; but on their emancipation, no compensation was given to the pre-war Slave-holders. Now these Slaves were as much property as any bond of the Government of India held to-day by the private credit or of that Government. And just as no compensation was allowed or claimed in respect of the emancipated Slaves, because slavery as an institution was adjudged to be iniquitous, so too must such of these bonds as are not fairly claimable from the people of India, and which are not accepted by Britain, must be regarded as originally tained, as having been created in the process of exploitation of India. Right-minded Britishers are averse, in their own country, to buy goods made out of sweated labour. Their thinkers and statesmen have condemned as immoral even private gains from a tainted source, as in the Widower's Houses. Why should, then, the same principle, the same unwritten law of civilised humanity, be not applied in these dealings between one people and another? If Shylock must be condemned by the civilised conscience of mankind, and by the teachings of an English-playwright, for insisting relentlesly on his bond, and on the pound of flesh stipulated therein, how can that conscience acquit a whole people who call themselves civilised, who profess to glory even in dying for the cause of other people's liberty, if they insist rigorously on the bond, the whole bond, nothing less than the bond? India makes this claim. Let Britain answer it; and let the judgment of our peers in the League of Nations decide upon it.

WHAT CONGRESS PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN HAS DONE FOR BOMBAY.

:0:

OVER 60 PER CENT. OF SHOPS AND BOOTHS CLOSED DOWN.

Nariman Appeals To Parsis To Follow Bhandaris' Example.

Mr. K. F. Nariman President B. P. C. C. writes:—

To those of our critics who took a peculiar delight in cheap criticism and discribed the Prohibition Campaign and liquor and toddy shop picketing, lanched by the B. P. C. C. a few days ago, as a fiasco, and a huge failure etc., we will refer to the gratifying results which we have every reason to claim were due to the said vigorous campaign and picketing. As the public are aware the immediate result was first to make the sudden change in the programme of the Excise Department and the auction sales of the toddy shops and booths which were duly advertised to take place on a particular date, were suddenly cancelled and private tenders invited. As the campaign continued very few licensees ventured to submit their tenders.

THANKS TO BHANDARIS.

The Excise Department extended the time for tenders by about a fortnight i.e., upto the end of July, using the interval for all sorts of persuations and even mild threats. In spite of all these efforts, very few of the old licensees have taken advantage of the facilities and out of a total of 127 toddy shops only about 50 and out of about 90 booths, 35 have submitted their tenders, and more than 60 per cent of the toddy shops and booths in the City will have to close down.

NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

We tender our hearty congratulations to our Bhandari vendors who have stood solidly together and so generously and patriotically responded to the public opinion. At the same time we cannot help expressing our deep sense of regret at the attitude of the so-called more enlightened, more progressive, more educated and even more affluent members of the Zorastrian community who have formed themselves into a syndicate to defeat the laudable efforts of the Congress and have submitted tenders, in spite of strong public feeling against this nefarious trade. I will still appeal to my brothers to pause and consider the disastrous effects of the short-sighted and unpatriotic step and follow the good example of Bhandaris and thus not only earn the blessings of the masses but also the good-will and appreciation of both the sister communities who are united in their demand for prohibition.

VOLUNTEERS THANKED.

However, the Congress men are not to be elated at this decided triumph obtained as a result of a few days' sincere and vigorous endeavours. Perhaps for the first time in the history of the City a situation has been created whereby a large number of toddy shops are forced to shut their doors. For this triumph our thanks and appreciations are due to the patriotic citizens of the City who so generously responded to our call and enrolled in large numbers as free volunteers without expecting any remuneration and reward and discharging their corrus duty in every trying circumstances, even in foul weather and at risk of their lives and limbs. The citizens of Bombay will, I am sure, join us in tendering our sincere thanks to these gallant workers and offering our sincere congratulations to them.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

It is our duty to see that the position is not exploited by the unpatriotic lot who have defied public opinion and submitted their tenders expecting to make extra profits at the cost of the patriotic group who have closed down in response to public demand. It should also be our particular care to see that their places are not filled up by new comers. Therefor, peaceful picketing and prohibition propaganda will continue with redoubled vigour and energy on those shops that have dared to venture and we will appeal to the public to continue their co-operation and help till the final goal is achieved. We will appeal to the landlords also to co-operate with us by refusing to let their premises for the new licensees that will come forward to exploit the position at the cost of their brother-traders.

INTER-MUSLIM UNITY CONFERENCE

No Formula Arrived At

MADRAS, August 1.

Mr. Yusuf Sait, General Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim Conference, writing to the press says that members elected by the Working Committee of the Conference attended several meetings of the inter-Muslim Unity Conference and as the Conference could not arrive at a unanimous decision they withdrew, and hence the statement that a formula has been arrived at is not true.—A.P.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Exclusion of Burmese Anti-Separationists Resented.

(BY MAIL).

RANGOON, July 25.

The following telegram has been sent by U Chit Hlaing, President, General Council of Burmese Associations to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy:—

"Exclusion of Burma's representatives from Federal Structure Committee despite repeated requests from Anti-Separationist Leaders has shocked even those believing in British sense of fair-play. Prejudgment of separation issue by such exclusion and convening of Separate Burma Conference most unwise. Our Associations exasperate at utter disregard of their opinions earnestly request reconsideration of position and immediate announcement of additional names of Burmese Anti-Separationist Members for Federal Structure Sub-Committee."
—A. P.

Imperial Bank Union Officials Victimised

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

Indian members of the Imperial Bank of India's Staff Association at a general meeting in Calcutta on Saturday evening vehemently protested against the victimisation of Sjt. Ajit Krishna Sen, Joint Secretary and Kalidas Mukerje, both of head office.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarker, President of the Association, has seriously taken up their case. Mr. Sen's services for the Association were highly appreciated and full confidence was vested in him by appointing him General Secretary of the Association.

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